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January 1, 1965 - Friday

Pegging away at the Sisyphean task of storing objects, sweeping up debris, trotting a hundred times to and fro the cellar. It is startling to view the accumulations of almost forty years. I have a notion we did something professional today, but cannot remember what. We must have lunched and dined, but I do not recollect where.

January 2, 1965 - Saturday

I took the family to lunch at the 1925 F Street Club, and dined them at the Metropolitan.

January 3, 1965 - Sunday

Henry Brandon came to see me. Afterwards, E cooked spaghetti for all of us, including several girl friends of Sasha, who left in the afternoon for Radcliffe.

Marie and Averell Harriman came to see us in the early evening. He leaves tomorrow for Paris.

We took Lutie and Pinky Thompson, David and Nicky to dinner at the Carlton Hotel. Pinky had just come from the hospital--he is again threatened with cancer. Afterwards, E, Lutie, Nicky and I went to see the movie My Fair Lady. I thought it a knockout.

January 4, 1965 - Monday

George McGhee telephoned me from Bonn this morning, as did Phil Kaiser from London.

I saw an insurance adjuster, representing Merchants Storage Co., to lodge a claim for breakage of furniture.

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September 11, 1965 - Saturday

At the office. Lew Douglas came to see me this morning. After several days here, he is leaving for South Africa this afternoon. He sees no prospect of a real clearing up of affairs in the Far East, but thinks we will be stuck with them for many years, and never should have gotten into the position we now occupy.

September 12, 1965 - Sunday

Continuing its usual course, the temperature is hovering around 80°, and fitful sunshine is quickly overtaken by rain.

I went to the airport to see E and Nicky off on TWA, then repaired to White's, where there were only six members in the dining room. I spent the afternoon reading, the chief pleasure being an extraordinary article by Raymond Cartier in Paris Match on Winston Churchill. The number of anecdotes and sayings attributed to Churchill would fill several books. It is difficult to know how many of them are apocryphal, but Randolph will no doubt straighten this out in his biography. Cartier cites several. Speaking of the Great Man's love of food and wine, he quotes Churchill as proclaiming that he liked English cooking only for patriotic reasons. In his own house, the wines and dishes were often French. When he was asked one day what particular food he preferred, he answered "My tastes are simple, I content myself with whatever is the best." Cartier referred several times to Churchill's love of his animals, birds and fish, which he personally fed every day. When in town a goose raised in his country house Chartwell was presented to him to carve, he hesitated and finally put down the knife, observing "somebody else cut it up, I can't do it, it was a friend of mine." When his former son-in-law, the actor Vic Oliver, asked him who in his opinion were the greatest men in the world, he included Mussolini. Oliver demanded "Why Mussolini?" Churchill responded "He was the best of all; he had the courage to shoot his son-in-law."

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During the stay here of the Washingtonians, I have been lucky in my seating at meals. At one lunch I had beside me Jim Callaghan and Anthony Crosland. On another occasion I was between Callaghan and Sir Bernard Burrows of the Foreign Office. At my own lunch I sat between Cromer and Callaghan, and that night between Cromer and Denis Rickett, Second Secretary of the Treasury. It is pleasant after talking shop all day to relax in the company of such a man as Rickett, who talked about Max Beerbohm, Marcel Proust, Ouida, Gautier, the Goncourt brothers, ballet dancers, opera singers, and how little time Government life left one for reading and amusement.

George Brown is an unpredictable conversationalist. When he came to our house I heard him introducing some of my countrymen to the Governor of the Bank of England, saying he wanted them to meet the *Manager of the East End Branch* of the Treasury, who carried out business under the instructions of his headquarters at Whitehall. The same afternoon he telephoned me to ask me to arrange a place for his younger brother Ronald Brown, also a MP, to stay in Washington for two weeks in October. He said he knew that any host would be delighted to give his brother such facilities, for he was an extremely able man and a witty companion. It is clear he also wanted Ronald to meet the leading politicians in Washington.

Another one of our Ambassadors has come and is about to go--~~Gerald~~ Jerauld Wright. He expects to relinquish his post in Taipei, and return within a few weeks to private life. From all accounts, he has done excellently there. He reports the health of the Generalissimo as being good, leading to the expectation that he may remain Chief of Government for a long time. Both the retired Naval Officers, Alan Kirk and Jerry Wright, ~~were~~ performed well in Taipei under difficult circumstances. They were admirable appointees.

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American

The Hon. Henry H. Fowler,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. George W. Ball,
Under Secretary of State.

The Hon. Frederick Deming,
Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs.

Francis Bator,
Special Assistant to President for
National Security Affairs.

Dixon Donnelley,
Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

George H. Willis,
Office of Int'l Monetary Affairs, Treasury.

George S. Springsteen,
Asst to the Under Secretary of State.

Embassy

The Hon. Willis C. Armstrong.
Minister for Economic Affairs.

Sam Y. Cross

Arthur A. Hartman

Charles A. Stelle

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Luncheon - Embassy Residence - Friday, September 10, 1965,
1.00 p.m.

British

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer,
Governor, Bank of England.

The Rt. Hon. George Brown, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

The Rt. Hon. James Callaghan, M.P.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Richard Powell, KCB, KBE, CMG,
Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade

Sir William Armstrong, KCB, MVO,
Joint Permanent Secretary,
Treasury.

Sir Denis Rickett, KCMG, CB,
Second Secretary, Treasury.

Sir Eric Roll, KCMG, CB,
Permanent Under-Secretary of State.
Department of Economic Affairs.

S. Goldman, Esq., CB,
Third Secretary, Treasury.

A. K.Cairncross, Esq., CMG.,
Head of Gov. Economic Service, Treasury.

P. F. Hancock, Esq., CMG,
Economic Relations Dept., Foreign Office.

Niall MacDermot, Esq., OBE, QC, MP,
Financial Secretary, Treasury.

David P. Hubback, Esq.,
Under-Secretary, Treasury.

R. R. Neild, Esq.,
Economic Adviser to H.M. Treasury.

Maurice Parsons, Esq.,
Executive Director, Bank of England.

...American

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Mr. L. P. Thompson-McCausland	Mr. D. F. Hubbock
Mr. Dixon Donnelly	Mr. A. K. Caltrocrona
Mr. R. R. Neild	Mr. L. K. O'Brien
Mr. Francis Bator	Mr. George Wallis
The Rt. Hon. Anthony Crosland	Sir William Armstrong
His Excellency the United States Ambassador	The Hon. Willis C. Armstrong
THE RT. HON. JAMES CALLAGHAN	Mr. Niall MacDermot
The Hon. Henry H. Fowler	The Hon. Frederick Deming
The Rt. Hon. Michael Stewart	The Earl of Cromer
The Hon. George Ball	Mr. George Springsteen
Sir Eric Roll	Sir Denis Rickett
Mr. Sam Y. Cross, Jr.	Mr. M. H. Parsons
Mr. I. P. Bancroft	Mr. S. Goldman

ENTRANCE

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September 9, 1965 - Thursday

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I went with George Ball and Al Irving to the Foreign Office this morning, to see George Thomson. Thomson had lately been in the Middle East. He was interesting on the subject of the Shah of Iran, whom he regards as courageous and, on the whole, statesmanlike. The Shah's principal domestic interest is in his land distribution schemes. He has made over almost all of his own immense properties to the peasants, thereby alienating the support of powerful members of the land-owning aristocracy. George says he is tempermental, and probably subject to manic-depressive moods. He is in constant danger of assassination; some people in Tehran believe the last attempt on his life was made on instructions from Peking.

Ed Korry came to see me this morning. He is on his way back to Addis Ababa, where he intends to spend another year.

I gave a lunch in the Chancery dining room for:

Secretary Fowler
Under Secretary Ball
Under Secretary Deming
Mr. Bator
Mr. Donnelley
Mr. Willis
Mr. Springsteen
Minister Armstrong
Mr. Cross
Mr. Hartman
Mr. Struve

I went with the others to a meeting at the Treasury this afternoon, from 2:30 to after 5:00 o'clock. Most of it was concerned with the attempts to put together a one billion dollar fund to support sterling. An announcement of the success of this effort will be made, it is hoped, tomorrow morning.

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cases.

strong minority dissent, carried a resolution for voluntary review of wage-prices at the Trade Union Conference at Brighton today, in which the TUC officers, with but, having developed a sore throat and fever, wisely decided to remain in bed.

We talked over the short-term backing for Sterling, and the proceedings at

Ball and Fred Deming dined with me tonight; Joe Fowler [redacted] expected, initiation of such legislation in connection with the "Martin-Cromer Package."

Heath was not, of course, aware of our Government's insistence on the Kennedy administration.

own guidelines policy, more or less effectively applied since the early days of the disadvantage of the free enterprise system. George told him of the success of our by him to be an undesirable Socialist scheme that would eventually be used to the over Heath's [redacted] opposition to the proposed wage-price legislation, considered

Ball [redacted] at his hotel this evening with Ted Heath. He was dismayed with all the intricacies of the issues involved.

by telegram tonight. The PM was, as usual, direct, lucid, thoroughly familiar features about this conversation between Ball and the PM; it will be fully reported Soviets if Germany had access to nuclear armaments. There were many interesting the same way about this matter, and the West could reach no agreement with the participation by Germans who were "a vanquished people". The Russians felt

More startling was his statement that he would never accept nuclear were under French command.

nor would be continue to allow foreign troops to remain on French soil unless they French interests, military or otherwise, to be subordinated in common institutions,

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the revival of the strength and prosperity of European states. He did not wish was the discovery and development by the Soviet Union of nuclear power, and, second, negating the principles on which the US had made its commitments. First, there

In answer, the General stated there were two new situations to some extent NATO, but de Gaulle was seemingly dissatisfied with it.

military command was essential. This we thought had been achieved through decision. In order for it to prove effective, the necessity for an integrated to defend freedom against aggressive attacks. This was for us a revolutionary not contracting foreign alliances, and had entered into world-wide commitments As a result, we had in 1949 departed entirely from our peace-time tradition of [redacted] for the US to have come into two World Wars too late.

Ball told the PM of his talks with President de Gaulle. George had stressed to a halt; the Chinese would appear to have nothing to lose by their continuance. All in all, it is an ominous mess.

Partition. The Soviets are believed to be as anxious as we are to bring hostilities of over a million lives when civilian Hindus and Moslems slew each other after scale, repeating and magnifying the dreadful occurrences that resulted in the loss counselling peace. One of the chief fears is of Communal disorders on a large most of the British Commonwealth nations have sent messages to Ayub and Shastri, is now on his way to the Far East to try to bring about a cease-fire. Meanwhile, and ourselves have decided to place initial reliance on the efforts of U Thant, who better off. The battles there are increasing in scope and intensity. The British about three weeks supply of essential war materials, whereas the Indians are much more of a disadvantage to the Paks than to the Indians, since the former have only have shut off shipments of military supplies to either participant. This will prove

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been inundated by a suddenly temperatuous Tiber. Avalanches have buried mountain climbers, and builders of hydroelectric barrages. Grain crops are flattened. It is a depressing toll.

Phil Kaiser *came to see me this afternoon.* During my absence, the most engrossing subjects with which he has had to deal were (1) The Singapore breakaway; (2) The Non-Proliferation proposals at Geneva; (3) The Pakistan Consortium (now compromised by the Indo-Pakistan battles over Kashmir); (4) The Kennedy Round.

The British civil servants, no doubt reflecting instructions from Ministers, have indicated to our team, headed by *Sam* Berger, who is *in* London for the express purpose of discussing the Singapore-Malaysian situation, that the jig is up as far as the UK being able indefinitely to maintain its base there. There was also a hint that they might negotiate something out with Sukarno. I must confess this attitude somewhat amazes me, especially the Sukarno part of it. We shall see whether it is not part of a play to induce the US and others to take over part of their east of Suez burden.

The Indo-Pak hostilities are extremely dangerous; if not stopped soon their escalation would constitute a more serious situation than that in Vietnam or Malaysia.

September 6, 1965 - Monday

This is Labor Day holiday at home, and the Embassy is closed for ordinary business. I went there this morning. After talking matters over with Sam Berger, I was reassured to a considerable extent about British intentions regarding the Singapore base. The talks on the subject have been quadripartite, the other officials representing Australia and New Zealand. Both these countries, like our own, are strong advocates of the maintenance of the British position at Singapore and against any thought of dickering with unreliable Sukarno.

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September 3, 1965 - Friday

The mistral returned today with increased power. We were fortunate since except for the Riviera the morning news announced disastrous tempests and floods *in the rest of France, throughout much of Italy* and Great Britain.

The children went off cruising with Ricardo and his sons. He took them to a sheltered cove off Cap Ferrat where they swam and water skiied.

Marie Louise and Nelson Slater lunched with us at the pool.

Later, Ricardo arrived for dinner, and entertained us with lively reminiscenses of Adlai, Robert Rusk, Hemingway, Faulkner, and his favorite Robert Graves, a neighbor on Mallorca where Sicre has given him a property. Sasha and the two Davids went to Monte Carlo for a movie, while their elders gabbled.

September 4, 1965 - Saturday

Our last day in Paradise. Billy Patten took a train, soon after dawn, for Paris. E and Nicky left before lunch for London, by air. The Davids departed this afternoon for Madrid. Sasha and I were the last occupants. I fed the genial servants, paid a tremendous bill at the Reserve in Beaulieu, whose concierge, *Monsieur French, is another Gibbs, liquidated our massive debt for motorcars,* and ruminated on the disadvantages of toil.

We had a two hour trip on Air France to London airport. All was well at home.

September 5, 1965 - Sunday

Clear sunny morning, temperature about 62°. All over the Continent and Great Britain, the weather in August was mostly abominable. Tourists north of Venice are even today isolated by flooding of roads. Whole quarters of Rome have

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September 2, 1965 - Thursday

Another day of dubious weather. Immediately after lunch, Sasha, Nick and I motored to Nice to gratify Nicky's wish to see The Yellow Rolls Royce at the movies. I left in the middle of the second of these episodes to visit the Musee Massena before closing time. This was acquired by the municipality of Nice in 1917 from a descendant o Massena, the Duc de Rivoli, and contains a number of interesting items of the Napoleonic period, especially Empire furniture, and a general, ill-organized and incongruous collection, including loans from the Louvre of several Renoirs and Sisleys, as well as a roomful of Dufy paintings, some mediocre Moorish bits, and a scattering of early armour. The villa is well disposed for purposes of display; indeed it is for Nice an exceptionally fine building, and I think Romaine Brooks' proposed legacy of certain of her portraits of La Belle Epoque will add appreciably to its attractions. Also, there should be more accretions connected with other famous Nicois such as Garibaldi, even Gumpenmeyer.

Nice, with its excellent airport and rail facilities, may well some day be one of the three most populous cities in France. Concomitant with an increased diffusion of riches in the country, there has been a tidal wave of migration from the North to the Mediterranean; this seems likely to continue as jobs, especially in the service trades, continue to increase all along the littoral and in the back country.

Le Corbusier, who died at Roquebrune last week, was probably correct about his architectural views of future urban development. With ever increasing population congestion be advocated high vertical buildings encircled by green spaces.

The five young people went off tonight to go on the Sicre yacht at Monte Carlo, afterwards to attend a concert.

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Dicky Dunraven died two days ago in Ireland, after a long illness, at the age of 78. He was a delightful man, with an unusually winning disposition and personality. We sent a telegram to Nancy, who will henceforth be alone with poor Thady, both sisters having married.

September 1, 1965 - Wednesday

The sky is dull, rain threatens. E, Sasha, Nicky and I decided to take to the hills. We lunched well in Nice at the well recommended Seafood Restaurant Garac, overlooking the port. Then we went beyond Cagnes Sur Mer to look at the Renoir Museum. The illustrious painter lived in this house, surrounded by an olive grove, for twenty years until 1919. There were many objects associated with his life on display, none of much intrinsic value, but colorful. The place itself must have been delicious before its vistas were closed by recent building rushes.

We continued our jaunt to the Chateau of Cagnes Sur Mer, a medieval Grimaldi fortress, now devoted to showing the history of olive culture, and manners of making olive oil. Its contents are fascinating, but no more so than the Chateau itself, with its superlative inner garden. Around it cluster, at many levels, the quaintest of houses, constituting a picturesque village of which I do not know an equal. There are night clubs, clusters of picture galleries, antique shops, little hotels, restaurants boasting the services of famous chefs, even a bar owned by Suzy Solidor incorporated in her own romantic house drooping over battlements.

We came home to find that David Hillenbrand had arrived from Berlin, so we now have three Davids in the house.

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volume of my trashy Jean Bruce adventure books.

They went into Beaulieu this afternoon, enabling me peacefully to read the eighth of three over-vitaminized young people, who seem never to tire in tongue or body.

E left this morning to spend the day in Paris, so I viewed the athletic antics

August 31, 1965 - Tuesday

an agreement with Nasser to settle the war in Yemen. Our Yemen policy is now, as it deserves to be, bankrupt.

this juncture when his long-time acquaintance, King Faisal, appears to have reached almost every qualification for this post; he should be particularly useful there at Ambassador to Saudi-Arabia. I have enthusiastically recommended him. He has General de Gaulle tomorrow. George has asked my opinion of Herman Eilts as visit to Europe with Joe Fowler. They have arrived in Paris; Ball is to see

I have had various messages from Washington and London about George Ball's would then be filled by Billotte. I consider this highly improbable.

in the autumn as Minister of Finance, replaced by Couve de Murville, whose place different sources of his confident assertion that Giscard d'Estaing will be dropped

General Billotte is both vain and indiscreet. I have now heard from four

We feasted on langoustes tonight--Lucy, the Martiniquaise, is a superb cook.

1937 Bentley automobiles, that are reverently garaged.

The two Schulze boys insisted on our looking at their grandmother's two

are thought to be a thousand years old.

The olive trees are grand in dimensions, towering like poplars; two of them

I fear she is extremely ill.

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nine months. As Chairman of the party, he is devoting himself to organizational problems. He fears more difficulties with sterling by October.

Joe Alsop telephoned from Athens. He had an exhilarating archaeological stay in Greece, and leaves for Saigon next Tuesday.

August 29, 1965 - Sunday

Hot, clear day. Life centered around the pool until sunset.

August 30, 1965 - Monday

Billy Patten flew in from Rome today. He [redacted] lately at Mt. Athos, and reported monastery life there unique and interesting.

Marie and Jerry Mayer called for us, and took us to their villa, rented from Belgians, at Cap Ferrat. King Leopold II once had a large property nearby, and was followed in purchase by many of his countrymen, who still possess numerous houses. This villa has a wonderful view; through binoculars we could see Pal Eze, even the pool. From their house, the Mayers took us to Joyce Mackenzie's villa, inherited by her with its contents when Ted Schulze died. Margaret Biddle had originally bought an old Maison a small bay, then added adjoining pieces of land until she developed a marvellous complex of dwellings with dependencies. The salt-water swimming pool is the best I have ever seen; the guest-house, allegedly built by a Parisian for a girl friend, is something to revel in. There are vegetable, fruit, and flower gardens. The main house is furnished as Margaret left it, with objects of rarity and charm, including, in the dining room, a wonderful wall paper showing Brazilian scenes. Her famous large swan candelabra with ormulu mounts were not there, but an even more original Meissen pair of pug dogs would be the envy of any collector. Joyce was in hospital, having just undergone an operation for cancer;

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I addressed the new Fulbright scholars in the auditorium this afternoon.

232 constitute the present draft to Great Britain; in return 296 Britons are going to the United States under this program. The grand total for its 25 years of operation is: Americans to the UK, 4946, and British to the US, 6071.

September 22, 1965 - Wednesday

Third successive sunny day, temperature over 85°.

Staff meeting this morning.

The Dominican Ambassador came to see me, to argue about his country's coffee quota. It seems they have been fined 101,000 bags of coffee for sales last year in excess of their allotment. They face the prospect of having an allowance of 350,000 bags this year, from which the 101,000 would be deducted, out of a total crop of approximately 550,000 bags. According to him, this would represent a potential loss of 12 million American dollars. Mr. Ingersoll of our Economic Section is dealing with this matter locally in an international working group, so he will see the Ambassador tomorrow.

I had lunch with Diana Phipps at Bucks. She had just returned from a summer visit to her mother at Positano, Italy.

This afternoon I addressed the new entrants of the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office. There must have been about 20 of them, with their supervisors, Mr. J. I. McGhie, Mr. Ewen Fergusson, and Sir David Scott. Sir David is a charming elderly man, who lives at Boughton. My theme was the operations of the U. S. Embassy in London. In connection with this talk, I obtained figures on personnel presently assigned to our major European Embassies. We have a total of 692 persons (American and local), Bonn has 741, Rome 809, and Paris 1359.

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Stefan Zamoyski and Count Raczynski came to see me this morning about the financial difficulties of the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum in London. I shall write John Hughes on this subject. They have devoted themselves to this and other work for the 100,000 Poles in exile in Great Britain, but have perpetually been short of funds to finance even their austere and limited operations.

Ambassador Feldman, [redacted] on his way to take up his position as Ambassador to Malta, came to see me. He had been the secretary of Senator Walsh when my father was a Senator, and said that my father was/[redacted] considered [redacted] then the leading scholar in [redacted] the Senate.

I lunched with Lord Crome at the Bank of England. His other foreign guest was the Governor of the Bank of Thailand, who, like all Thais I've ever met, seemed have pleasantly gay and friendly. Afterwards I had a long talk with Rowlie about the position of sterling and what might have to be done about it in the future.

Henry Brandon came to see me this afternoon. He has lately been in Moscow with Roy Thomson. He said he had dined with Bob McNamara the day before he left Washington, and was shocked by Bob's thinness and pallor. He thought he had a tubercular appearance. The truth is he may work himself into a state of physical collapse.

David Wills, the benefactor of Ditchley, called on me to discuss the Atlantic College at St. Donats in Wales. He is going to the United States in a few days, and while there hopes to see various people in an attempt to arouse their interest in the activities of the college. He has himself given them £250,000. Wills is a man dedicated to good works. I admire him vastly. He is exceptionally modest and shy.

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in Paris for the last 15 years.

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fit to block this proposal that has been sponsored by every American Ambassador
41 Rue du Faubourg St. Honore. For some reason Congressman Rooney has seen
American Embassy residence in Paris changed from 2 Avenue d'Iena to
reason to think has diminished. He is, like myself, a proponent of having the
Paris many years ago during the heyday of his great prosperity, which I have no
the affairs of various Embassies, *came to see me this morning. I knew him in*
Norman Winston, who is traveling with the rank of Ambassador, looking into

September 21, 1965 - Tuesday

bought on my arrival here from Jock Whitney. It was a fine wine.
It did look attractive. I served for the first time some 1945 Chambertin I
dining room nothing but silver gilt objects, including knives, forks and spoons.
dined with me. Palasz at last gratified his desire to have on the table in the small
friend, Mr. Beavor, James Auchincloss, St. Radziwill, and Letitia Elliott,

Tonight Janet and Hugh Auchincloss, their daughter Janet, a young English

> *"George Brown has made a great point with me of the presence in Washington with Jim Callaghan of his confidential man Sir Donald MacDougall, who he says knows more about The Plan than any one except possibly its titular author. MacDougall would be glad to instruct the ungodly."*

I went the following telegram to John Leddy today about another of George Brown's requests:

for their committee is, I think, a model for how staffs should work.
and economic conditions there. They are a gifted pair, and what they have done
Europe as staff representatives of the Jackson Committee inquiring into political

Dorothy Fosdick and Robert Tufts spent an hour with me. They have been in

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Mike Forrestal stopped in to see me. Since leaving the White House, he has been yachting for the past six months, and will return to New York in a few days to resume his law practice there.

I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Ted Heath. He did not seem disturbed by the last Gallup Poll results published in the Daily Telegraph this morning, showing a Labour lead of over 6%, thus reversing the figures favorable to the Tories that have so cheered them during the last month. He believes when Parliament is not in session, and especially during the summer, voters are inclined in a lackadaisical way to favor the party in power. He does not, however, anticipate that the Prime Minister will be so emboldened by these figures as to call an early election. I told him of the importance attached at home and by the central bankers of Europe favorable to the Prime Minister's proposal to enact wage-price legislation.

The Conservative manifesto will be published the first week in October. He believes it will be the most complete document of its kind ever issued. He spoke optimistically of the long range prospects for his party. He [redacted] just [redacted] come back after a considerable swing around Scotland, where he thinks the Tories have a good chance of recapturing three seats now held by Labour.

The American Admiral Weymouth, from the Iceland station, spent a few minutes with me, to thank us for having his son Ian and Lally stay with us earlier in the summer. I was especially attracted by young Weymouth, and shall watch with interest his endeavors when he starts practicing architecture.

Admiral Dennison called on me this afternoon. He is on his way to the Atlantic meeting in Rome over which Gladwyn will preside. He is a man of force and determination, who, since retirement from the Navy, has taken an active interest in citizens' groups concerned with international policies.

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September 20, 1965 - Monday

The news came in this morning that Erhard won the German elections with an increased majority of more than 2% for his party. The Socialists also made gains, but too little to maintain Willy Brandt as a candidate in another election. Being short of an absolute majority, the returns will oblige Erhard to continue his coalition with the FDP.

Governor Knowles of Wisconsin came with his intelligent wife to see me this morning. He is heading the State Trade Mission, which in their tour has picked up a great deal of business. I found him sympathetic. After the usual photographs, he presented me with a Parker pen made by the Parker Company, the headquarters of which are in his State.

Alfred Hayes, President of the Federal Reserve Board of New York, called on me. We had a long and satisfactory conversation about the events leading up to the last operation to sustain sterling. He attaches great importance to the Prime Minister's undertaking to propose legislation to control, if necessary, wages and prices. Although the pound is now firm in the exchange markets, and most speculators against it have been driven to cover, Hayes feels an improvement in British trade figures over the next few months is essential to the maintenance of sterling's stability.

M. E. Spaght, Managing Director of the Royal Dutch group, who has replaced John London, came to see me. He is an American, but will now change his residence to London. Being 55 years old, he will presumably remain in charge of the vast operations of his organization for five years. I was much taken with him. He believes foreign oil companies are in for further deprivations in Indonesia. This is confirmed by a telegram he received today from Djakarta, commenting on Sukarno's threats to do away with foreign oil holdings in Indonesia.

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them up in such measure as to imperil their whole migratory pattern. It is possible that their survival may become menaced in only lesser degree than that of whales, which, unless present unconscionable slaughter is halted, are on the way to near extinction. *Human greed can be a terrible thing for the unprotected of every species.*

September 18, 1965 - Saturday

Went down to Easton Neston this afternoon for a marvellous short stay. The reared pheasants have just been turned out, and are uncertainly adjusting themselves to outdoor life. One of the maids in the house was married today, and the Heskeths threw a huge and hilarious party in her honour.

September 19, 1965 - Sunday

Clear, warm day. Most unusual. Lunch was *something to remember*. Linda and Tony Lewis, of the New York Times, with children, Linda's father and mother, Julie Wapler (Arnauld's wife) with her daughter, son-in-law and grandchildren, including a baby who was confined to Heins timed goods, an ebb and flow of people from the neighborhood, made the whole affair seem like a harvest gathering.

I motored into London. Dorothy and Buck Crawford dined with me tonight. He is on his annual tour to stimulate British and European clients of Jas. H. Oliphant & Co. The Crawfords are stable, upright people. Their tastes diverge on literature. She does not care for adventure stories, he delights *in them*. Perhaps this is largely due to their different backgrounds. Prosaic as is his present life, he was one of the young American army pilots in the first World War, who went on later to Poland to serve in the Kosciusko squadron. Greenmantle is his favorite book.

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numbers of salmon. Their haunts have been discovered by trawlers who scoop of Atlantic salmon off Greenland. It seems these waters are a rendezvous for vast fishermen on how the British might help in trying to suppress the unlimited netting

I have recently been engaged in piscatorial correspondence with American fly invited me to take a rod this summer.

Fishing reminds me of a photograph I saw today of Jeff Parsons, our Ambassador to Sweden, with a 55 pound salmon he [redacted] killed in Norway, on a river where he [redacted] ''a dust of peoples'', short of doing so, however, they can productively fish in these waters.

With the Chinese threat to India so threatening to hopes of a settlement in the area, it is difficult to see how the United States could usefully intervene at this point. I believe the Chinese must be too intelligent to wish to take on the burden of ruling a poverty-stricken mass of what General de Gaulle once termed contemptuously predecessors and successors, notably the Mountbattens.

Nehru's arrogance was responsible for the Kashmir dispute evolving to its present danger point. She had pungent things to say about the policies of some of Reading's Madame Pandit has for years been an intimate friend. She feels as I do that marriage, continued her keen attention to Indian affairs and personalities. leaders when she lived there during Lord Reading's Viceroyalty, but, after her views on Nehru, Shastri, and India. She had not only know the country and its politics and politicians, domestic and foreign. I was especially interested in her when dining with Stella at her charming small house. She is a mine of knowledge on

I dined tonight with Stella Reading, at 16 Lord North Street. I am always happy

are ambidextrous or left-handed.

This idiosyncracy is said to occur sometimes in children whose male ascendants

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In connection with domestic politics, he feels the Government has inefficiently conducted its business. He remains a proponent of the Common Market, believing it would have afforded an opportunity through competition to improve the quality of British management. He thinks there is still far too much "Old Boy" favoritism in selection of directors in industrial and banking corporations. He has little faith in the ability of any government to control through legislation the wage-cost spiral. He is favorably inclined toward Heath. He believes Wilson will have to go to the country not later than March, and from present indications will be replaced by a Conservative.

I attended a meeting of the Council of Management of the Ditchley Foundation this afternoon at the Crown Estate Office. We had a full agenda, including the annual report and accounts. Tonight I dined with Anne Fleming at 16 Victoria Square. Ali Forbes was the other guest. We had a feast of whitebait and grouse, with much good talk.

September 17, 1965 - Friday

I took Mollie Buccleuch to lunch at the Cafe Royal. It turned out to be her birthday, so we had a minor celebration. It is said that she has so many family difficulties, but her spirits are quite unconquerable.

Bill Blair, step-son of Arthur Krock, came to see me this afternoon. He has just arrived here to join the staff of the New York Times. Since the Times and the other New York newspapers, with one exception, have had to cease publication today because of a strike, he is busying himself with finding schools for his three children. One of his sons has a most peculiar failing. He cannot read a word from left to right, but sees it in reverse. I never heard of this before, but apparently it is not uncommon, and there are methods of instruction designed at least to ameliorate such a handicap.

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Kashmir affair was largely responsible for present hostilities between Pakistan and India.

He said he had never entertained a *high opinion* of *Nehru*, whose attitude in the British should disengage itself from affairs in the Far East as rapidly as possible. returned from a Continental swing with his wife and her orchestra. He thinks Great

I lunched today with Cecil King at the Daily Mirror Building. He had just

September 16, 1965 - Thursday

and I gather there are no beds of roses for foreign diplomats.

This Congo Republic has about 800,000 *inhabitants*. The *Chinese influence* is strong, caring for American interests there, since we have withdrawn our own Ambassador.

This afternoon the British Ambassador to Brazzaville came to see me. He is estate development in Great Britain.

As a real estate operator, he takes a gloomy view of political impediments to real a great success, especially as *they* enjoyed almost uninterrupted good weather.

I lunched with Stash Radziwill at the Café Royal. His stay in Portugal [redacted]

subjects.

elections to have bipartite and tripartite discussions on this and other European

In his opinion it is extremely important for us and the British after the German in the United States.

would have ambassadorial rank and be independent of the regular German Ambassador would be a civilian, with military advisers. In the case of Germany, such a citizen countries. He favored Washington as a situs for such a body. Each representative as principals, and rotational representation *from the Italians and other European* Council, assuming the non-participation of France, with the US, the UK, and Germany a part in the formulation of strategy, especially of targetting. He had in mind a satisfied if they could participate in a body clothed with real authority that played

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national nuclear service force. Herbert stated he thought their aspirations would be speaking of the supposed desire of the West Germans to join in a mixed man interbide his time in the wings, with the hope of eventually becoming Chancellor. In fear a row over Strauss being taken into the Cabinet. Strauss will be content to would be in favor of a coalition between the CDU and SPD. Blankenhorn does not continuance of the present coalition government, although Chancellor Adenauer doubts the possibility of overcoming Erhard's lead. The result may be a Ambassador He believes the Socialist Party will poll a heavy vote on Sunday, but

Staff meeting this morning. I went to see Herbert Blankenhorn, German

September 15, 1965 - Wednesday

contrasted with one million pounds in July.

August disclosed an adverse balance of payment deficit of 52 million pounds, as

Much to the disappointment of the British Government, the trade figures for

our Library:

usefulness here. I sent the following telegram about its decision of doing away with coupled with lower appropriations to a degree threatening to the maintenance of its USIA. This organization has jumped the gun and has ordered discharge of personnel recommendations. The only one thus far upon which action has been taken concerns the U. S. Government Agencies represented in this Embassy. We made drastic answer to the Department to its request for suggested curtailments in the rosters of

A good deal of my time recently has been taken up with the repercussions of our fifty years of smoking at this rate, he was conscious of no physical disability from it. this was an impediment, especially in the early mornings, but on the whole, after about 80 cigarettes a day. I taxed him with having a bad tobacco cough. He said his various family businesses. He must be in his early 70's, but still smokes

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September 14, 1965 - Tuesday

I paid a return call today on the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Alejandro Espaillat Grullon. I told him how much I liked one of his predecessors, Godoy, who is now Provisional President. Grullon believes there is a fair prospect of the conditions in his country improving so that within a matter of a few years it may again attain the stability it once enjoyed. In view of the richness of the land, and the number of industrial establishments there, an efficient, uncorrupt government could accomplish wonders.

I lunched with Gladwyn Jebb at White's. He is shortly going to Rome, to preside over one of the several Atlantic societies in which he is prominent. He said he had been a favorite in the Diplomatic Corps when Ambassador to France of President de Gaulle. Because of the strong stand taken by him on British "joining Europe", he thought the General would have formed a prejudice against him. On the contrary, their relations have continued, when they have occasionally met, to be excellent.

Gladwyn believes we must press forward in every way to maintain, regardless of the French position, our activities in Atlantic matters.

William Henry Chamberlin, of the Wall Street Journal, came to see me this afternoon. He is a superior man, and as a roving correspondent for his paper has proved to be a shrewd observer and reporter on economic conditions in Europe and Great Britain. He lives at Cambridge, Mass., and makes his contributions from there.

Howard Cullman called on me. He said that the huge new building of the Port of New York Authority should be completed about 1969. They have already signed up applicants for 65% of the office space, [redacted]. As head of the Philip Morris Company, he is a determined opponent of the tobacco products of

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During the morning I [redacted] De Myers, enroute to Addis Ababa, and Stefan Zamoyski, who wished us to use our good offices to effect introductions to American Ambassadors in Taipei, Saigon and Bangkok of a Polish journalist friend of his who has a high reputation in Polish exile circles.

The extraordinary negro evangelist, Father Divine, died last weekend in Philadelphia; his age was thought to be at least 100. He was known as "Dean of the Universe, Dynamo of Salvation, and Master of Omnipotence." A little over five feet, he progressed through what he said were "multiple births" until he emerged as Father Divine. He never denied the belief among some of his followers that he suddenly appeared in Harlem in a puff of smoke.

Estimate of the strength of his cult varied from as low as 1000 to his own claim of 20 million throughout the world. Whatever the true figure may have been, he received millions of dollars in gifts from his admirers to the frustration of American tax collectors who were never able to assert valid claims against them.

I have met several of the modern evangelists--Billy Sunday, Aimee Semple McPherson, Billy Graham, but never Father Divine. He was the oddest of all; Graham, a man of tremendous personal charm, eloquence, and conviction, has proceeded in a relatively orthodox fashion, making no attempt to evoke hysteria.

I read tonight a good part of Lord Birkenhead's Life of Halifax for which the American publishers want me to write a jacket blurb. I found the portion dealing with his career as Ambassador in Washington especially interesting. He came to the United States with many handicaps, but proved to be one of the most successful of their emissaries. Some of his friends here think he was much willier than we ever suspected; in fact, he was [redacted] referred to as "The Holy Fox".
by them

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as ever. He is evidently reserving all the most important decisions until after he sees the President on December 17.

McNamara and Ball left after lunch for Paris, whence Bob will go on to Saigon. He is aware of no indications reflecting a wish by the Hanoi Government to meet us at a conference table. He believes there will have to be a large increase in the number of American troops in South Vietnam, perhaps to the extent of having 350,000 stationed there.

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I stopped by the Belgian Embassy to sign the condolence book on the death of the Queen Mother of Belgium, who died a couple of days ago at the age of 89. She was somewhat erratic in temperment; this was not extraordinary, since she was a member of the Wittelsbach family of Bavaria, which has produced many eccentric individuals, including King Otto, who thought he was a dog.

November 27, 1965 - Saturday

To the office this morning. The Southern Rhodesia affair is occupying the attention of many of our staff. The British Government has been called upon by Kaunda to send military forces to Zambia. There will be a meeting on this tomorrow night when Malcolm Macdonald returns to London. First he will see the Prime Minister, and then a Cabinet decision will be required. Under the circumstances, I should think the Government might be well advised to send a RAF contingent to Zambia in the hope of heading off a provocative intervention by one or more African states.

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November 4, 1965 - Thursday

E and I went out this morning to London Airport, to see Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon off for America. They were both in wonderful spirits, and we had a lot of fun talking to them. They give one the impression of enormous vitality, gayety and enthusiasm. We have both formed an attachment for them, and find them almost the least protocollish of people.

We lunched at home. Afterwards I saw David Cultane of the Baltimore Sun, who brought in William F. Schmick, Jr., the publisher, and Gary Black, Chairman of the Board. Gary more and more resembles his father, Van Lear Black although not quite as exceptionally good looking.

[redacted]

Over the weekend I derived much pleasure from reading The Fall of Paris--The Siege and the Commune 1870, by Alistair Horne; Baker Street Irregular, by Bickham Sweet-Escott; No Banners, No Bands, by Bob Alcorn; [redacted] Roy Thomson's Biography and a good bit of Kennedy by Sorensen.

Portuguese songs, as well as a number in English by Dowland (1597) and a piece by Lulli (1654) in Italian. For encores, she sang in French. We left about 11:30.

Rochetes, volunteered to entertain their guests. The selection included charming She happened to be here on a concert tour, and being an intimate friend of the with an accompanist at the piano. She is not only beautiful, but sang like an angel.

room, where we were entertained by the singing of Madame Fernanda Lino Antonio, hour in the dining room, joined--to their mutual relief--the ladies in a drawing

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November 2, 1965 - Tuesday

Charlie Bates, of FBI, came in this morning to say good-bye after seven years of service in this Embassy. He is to take charge of the FBI office in Omaha. Bates has not only been a useful member of the Embassy, but has preserved a cordial relationship with all components of our institution.

E and I lunched today with Peter Coats at his Chambers in Albany. He occupies most of the quarters once belonging to or rented by Lord Byron. His rooms are beautiful, and made additionally so by an unusual collection of rare art objects. The other guests were Lady Bowker (wife of the popular ex British Ambassador to Austria), Mr. Sainsbury (who owns with his French wife the house near Avignon leased by Mildred Bliss this summer), Angus Menzies (President of the General Trading Company), and the Duchess of Rutland (Margaret Argyll's pretty daughter).

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REVIEWED BY [illegible] DATE 6-8-81

Governor Rhodes of Ohio called on me with his trade delegation. They are gratified by the results of their efforts to sell Ohio products. The Governor says the State is having a boom, the unemployment rate being about 2% lower than the national average. He gave me a pair of cufflinks with the State seal on them. Yesterday I [redacted] collected a tiepin from the VFW people.

Jean Monnet arrived late this afternoon, with André Meyer, head of Lazard in New York. Meyer has often served as an intermediary between our and French government officials...We had a long conversation about the state of the alliance,

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study group on our future European policy. At the Department, I had a talk with John Leddy about this paper, and since being here have intermittently revolved its contents in my mind, and written some reflections on it. Erhard is to see the President this autumn before the French elections. Prior to his arrival, I believe it essential for the USG to establish, at least internally, coherent European policies. If these in turn can be made palatable to the British and the Germans we will have taken a considerable leap forward.

Our British guests have been marvellously companionable and merry.

September 30, 1965 - Thursday

Left this morning by plane for Washington. Lunched at the Metropolitan Club with Spotty White.

At the office, conferred with John Leddy, talked about French affairs with Chip Bohlen, before spending the rest of the afternoon on personnel matters.

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21. When the head of the Choir procession has entered the Chapel, the Chapel Clerk opens the external doors of the Ante-Chapel and admits members of the College who have been waiting in the Great Court and those College Servants for whom seats are reserved. Members of the College may occupy seats in Chapel East of the Choir-stalls, or stand in the aisle East of the Choir-stalls (*but not in other parts of the aisle*), or may stand in the Ante-Chapel. Seats will be reserved East of the Choir-stalls for a certain number of College Servants.

22. The organ voluntary ceases. The Dean of Chapel says: "Let us now give thanks" and at this signal all in the Chapel stand for the singing of the Te Deum. The Junior Bursar informs the Organ Scholar when all is in readiness for the Choir to sing the Te Deum.

23. After the Te Deum the Chapel Clerk opens the doors of the Master's and the Vice-Master's stalls. The Choir goes out.

24. The procession of Fellows leaves the Chapel, headed by the Master and the Vice-Master. The Master is now on the Vice-Master's right. *As before they are immediately followed by the Senior Fellow present,* and he is immediately followed by the two Deans. In leaving their seats the back row of Fellows on either side moves down first; then the second row; and so on. In each case they leave by the West end of the pew, so as to re-form exactly the original procession. The Fellows are followed by the Chaplains, the Regius Professors who are not Fellows of the College, and the Honorary Fellows, in that order. The Organ Scholar continues to play until all have left the Chapel.

25. The procession goes via the Sundial to the front door of the Lodge. The Vice-Master and the other members of the procession bid farewell to the Master by doffing their caps. The Master enters the Lodge alone and the procession breaks up.

26. The Great Gate is opened to the public.

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11. Both the Master and Fellows enter the Chapel in turn. The Vice-Master goes to his stall and the Master sits on his left. The Senior Fellow goes direct to his place, next to the Master's stall, in the back row of seats on the South side. The Deans supervise the seating of the Fellows and then go to the stalls of the Precentor and Chaplain. The next 12 pairs of Fellows proceed to the gangways beside the choir-stalls, turn up to the right and the left and then move down the back row of seats towards the West, so that the Senior Fellows are closest to the Master's and Vice-Master's stalls. The next 12 pairs of Fellows go up the same gangways and move down towards the West in the same way along the second row of seats; and so on until all the Fellows are seated to the West of the choir-stalls. The Junior Bursar sits at the West end of the front row of seats on the Vice-Master's side.

12. The Chapel Clerk closes the door of the Vice-Master's stall, shuts the doors under the organ loft and remains standing in the Ante-Chapel.

13. The Vice-Master and the Fellows rise. The Vice-Master reads aloud the letters patent, the Master remaining seated.

14. The Master rises, reads aloud and then subscribes the statutable declaration, which is written in the Admission Book in readiness for him.

15. The Vice-Master witnesses with his signature the record in the Admission Book and makes the following declaration. "I, Patrick William Duff, Vice-Master of Trinity College, do hereby certify that the words which Richard Austen, Baron Butler of Saffron Walden, has read aloud in the presence of the assembled Fellows are the declaration required of the Master by the College Statutes; and that I have appended my signature as a witness."

16. The Junior Bursar opens (i) the door of the Master's stall, and (ii) that of the Vice-Master's stall. The Vice-Master comes down from his stall, followed by the Master. He takes the Master by the latter's right hand and introduces him into the Master's stall with the words:

Auctoritate mihi commissa admitto te in magistrum

Collegii sanctae et individuae Trinitatis Cantabrigiae

17. The Vice-Master then leaves the new Master and resumes his seat in his own stall. The Junior Bursar closes (i) the door of the Master's stall and (ii) that of the Vice-Master's stall. The Fellows remain standing.

[redacted]

18. The Junior Bursar opens the doors under the organ loft. The Vice-Master, the Deans and the Junior Bursar conduct into the Chapel those who have been waiting in the Ante-Chapel (Lady Butler and her family, the Regius Professors (not Fellows), and Honorary Fellows and the College Guests). Lady Butler and her family sit next to the Master's stall. The Regius Professors, Honorary Fellows and College Guests sit at the back of the South [redacted] and beyond the Choir.

[redacted]

19. The Organ Scholar meanwhile proceeds to the organ loft and plays a voluntary.

20. The Choir enters followed by the Chaplains. The Fellows then sit.

INSTALLATION OF THE MASTER

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS AT THE INSTALLATION

1. At 3.15 p.m. on Thursday, 7th October, 1965, the Fellows assemble in the Ante-Chapel. Doctors wear scarlet. Only the Vice-Master, the Senior Fellow present, and the two Deans wear hoods.

2. Shortly before 3.30 p.m., the Fellows arrange themselves in order for the procession. The Vice-Master has the Senior Fellow present on his left. Following *them* are the two Deans and after *them* the remaining Fellows in pairs in order of seniority, as read from the list by the Senior Bursar.

3. The Master presents himself at the Great Gate at 3.30 p.m. wearing cap, gown and bands and having *his hood squared over his shoulders.*

4. He knocks loudly thrice at the wicket gate. The Head Porter opens it slightly, holds it ajar, and says: "Who are you, Sir?" The Master answers: "I am Lord Butler, the appointed Master of Trinity College." The Head Porter asks: "Have you letters patent from the Crown appointing you?" The Master answers: "I have", and hands to the Head Porter an unsealed envelope containing them. The Head Porter answers: "I will take them, Sir, to the Vice-Master and Fellows." The gate is then closed leaving the Master outside.

5. The Head Porter places the envelope on a silver salver and carries it to the Ante-Chapel, where he presents it to the Vice-Master. He carries the short mace, topped with a gilt crown, which is reserved for such occasions.

6. The Vice-Master, who has already inspected the letters patent at leisure and satisfied himself of their correctness, informs the assembled Fellows that the letters patent granting the vacant Mastership to Richard Austen, Baron Butler of Saffron Walden, appear to be in due form.

7. The procession of Fellows starts for the Great Gate, preceded by the Head Porter. The Vice-Master carries the patent in his pocket.

8. The procession halts at the foot of the steps leading up to the Great Gate, *and only the Vice-Master and the Head Porter go up the steps to the gate.* The Fellows on the North side of the procession move outwards to the North of the path, those on the South side move outwards to the South of the path, *leaving the middle of the path clear.*

9. The Vice-Master says: "Head Porter, open the Great Gate". When this has been done the Master enters and the Head Porter shuts the gate again. The Vice-Master doffs his cap and says: "Master, we welcome you". He then brings the Master forward and presents him to the Fellows, saying: "Gentlemen, I have the honour to present to you the Master". The Fellows doff their caps; *now* the Master and replace their caps.

10. The Vice-Master, with the Master on his left, then leads off toward the Sundial followed by the Senior Fellow, now alone. As they pass down between the two rows, *the assembled Fellows fall in behind them in the* same pairs and order as before, so as to re-form the procession, which is again led by the Head Porter. The procession turns right at the Sundial and moves *into the Chapel. As soon as it has entered, the Head* Porter admits to the Ante-Chapel Lady Butler and the members of her family, the Chaplains, Regius Professors on the Foundation, Honorary Fellows and College Guests. He then locks the door.

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September 28, 1965 - Tuesday

Aside from constant walking and talking, we make a little tour each day in my hired Herts Chevrolet. This afternoon we went to the Appomattox memorial, much improved and amplified since I last saw it.

September 29, 1965 - Wednesday

Visited the Patrick Henry Shrine, with its modern reproduction buildings, a few miles up the road. Assuaged thirst at lunch with a 1953 Schloss Johannisberger, and a 1949 Ch. Gruaud Larose. Tonight, we had a Ch. Cos d'Estournel 1945, and the old reliable Leoville Lascases 1945.

Since the local telephone operation has been taken over by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., we are in all too frequent touch with the outside world. Jack McCloy called me from New York. He had been on a three week Alaskan trip with his son, fishing, and shooting grizzly bears. I am slated to address two meetings in New York of his Council on Foreign Relations on October 11th.

I had to advise Rab Butler some days since of cancellation of my acceptance of his kind invitation to witness his installation as Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, then to dine in Hall, and spend the night with Mollie and him. I am sorry to miss this function, for to judge by the written instructions, it must be picturesque. They read:

I have annulled my other London engagements until October 13th. The only one where I was scheduled to speak was as the guest of officers of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, who are to entertain 150 overseas visitors.

During our stay at Staunton Hill, I have not been entirely idle professionally. The morning of my departure from London, Art Hartman, freshly in from Washington, gave me a 30-odd page memorandum to read, representing the consensus of a special

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Last night we had 1945 Ch. Leoville Lascases, still at the top of its form.

Today, for lunch, I made a sangaree of 1947 Mearsault Goutte d'Or, with ice and quartered lemons and oranges--without the fruity additions it would have been undrinkable. Tonight we went Red Burgundy. 1929 Charmes Chambertin and 1934 Musigny, as well as a small bottle of 1928 Le Grand Chambertin--all sound.

September 26, 1965 - Sunday

1945 and 1947 Ch. Haut Brion for lunch. I have again been unlucky with this excellent brand; that of my keeping seems to lose bouquet.

Tonight,1934 Ch. Cheval Blanc--this is perfection. 1943 Ch. Lafite--not nearly as good.

We made an expedition to neo-Classic Berry Hill. It was in sad condition. Richard, the poetic colored caretaker is now said to be almost entirely deaf. We were unable to arouse him; the house was bleakly shuttered.

A three hour trip it was. Swimming at home. Successions of Southern dishes for some days--Brunswick stew, sweet potatoes and marshmallows, brown betty, gingerbread, country sausage, Virginia ham, turkey, chicken under several masquera

After dinner, 1934 Kabinet Trockenbeerenauslе Rheingartner. Liqueur taste.

September 27, 1965 - Monday

Long tour of my former farms and forests. Tidings of a new hurricane approaching from the West Indies. No swimming.

Long preparation, then engrossiement of mint juleps on the front porch.

Tonight sound Richebourg 1928 and 1929.

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farm in winter to kill sheep.

We are staying with Kay Halle, Lady Bountiful. The temperature at the airport was 87°.

September 24, 1965 - Friday

I reported in at the Department where I saw numbers of people, and arranged to take a few days leave.

Lunched at the Metropolitan with Livie Merchant. We had drinks with Dean Acheson and Scotty Reston. Dean has been on what he calls "Joe Alsop's Diet". It caused him to lose twenty pounds; I thought he looked peaked. I made dates to meet them next week.

Kisty Heaketh and *John Sebastian* (Toomie) McEwen arrived from England this afternoon, on the first leg of their transcontinental tour. We flew down together to Lynchburg, whence we motored in the dark to Staunton Hill. The weather today is cool; there have been hours of thunderstorms and cloudbursts. Since Virginians have always refused to accept summer time, we are an hour earlier here than in Washington.

Things were serene in the house; the familiar smell of fried chicken greeted us.

September 25, 1965 - Saturday

Slight rain. I am depressed over the number of dead trees, stricken by lightning, in the grounds. We made a trip to Charlotte Court House, where all seemed *lost in time*, only one person *in the streets*, no traffic. The Twombly Roman Emperors continue to dominate the main building.

Swam this afternoon. Delicious in the pool, for the bug season is over.

, testing has and will take place. or Wines. Some that might be expected

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:veraged will present pleasant surprises.

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I had a good many talks today and yesterday about personnel matters to be taken up during my stay in Washington.

Tonight, I had a small dinner at the Cafe Royal for Gore Vidal and Diana Phipps. Gore Vidal has had a great success as an author, television performer, movie producer, and in his other varied undertakings, except for an abortive attempt to be elected to Congress. He is exceptionally attractive and articulate. His grandfather, the blind U. S. Senator from Oklahoma, was a prime example of the triumph of intellect and character over a desperate physical handicap. His mother was one of the beauties of Washington when I first went there.

Vidal appears to have been on intimate terms with President Kennedy and most of his family. His now divorced wife was Hugh Auchincloss' daughter by a Russian.

I dropped Diana and Gore at the Melchett's, who were throwing a party. From the they intended to go on to another blowout. Night life for the young in London must be animated; there seem to be dozens of informal dinners and gatherings every week for a large circle of gay people. The youths are impatient with conventional dress, and make mock of long-established tailors, patronizing producers of novel cuts and fashions. Hair, male and female, is often worn down to the shoulders; many girls ape the boys' costumes, making it difficult to determine which is which.

September 23, 1965 - Thursday

The TWA 1 p.m. flight was successful, in spite of 205 m.p.h. headwinds, in landing us within the appointed eight hours at Dulles Field, where E met me. The only passenger I knew was Oren Harris, an intelligent member of the House of Representatives from Arkansas. He told me that wolves sometimes invaded his

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EXCISE

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One of our officers gave me today a letter from a faculty member of Ball State University in Indiana, who enclosed a proposed itinerary for a trip abroad. In the course of it, speaking of American officials, he remarked: "Also, I would not want to get mixed up with any official representative who is of a drinking type of person and would put us in a spot where it would be embarrassing to us. Our group is out for study purposes, that of animals, plants, and geology, and of course the people of the land, but there are certain regulations I follow with respect to everybody concerned and one of them is the regulation of no alcoholic drinks being used during any of my field work."

Our guests tonight were not a reticent lot. They kept things going until one o'clock in the morning. This is the first time I met Dr. Balogh, who, with his fellow Hungarian, Dr. Kaldor, is an adviser to the Prime Minister on economic and financial affairs. Both of these men are regarded with deep distrust by the people in the City, and to some extent elsewhere, because of their unorthodox and radical views.

December 11, 1965 - Saturday

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While I was there, I also told the PM that although without instructions from Washington on the subject, I would like to have his advice on whether it would not be advisable to have some Members of Parliament visit South Vietnam. I said there had been many reports from MP's and British journalists recently based on their travels in North Vietnam, and some of us felt that similar surveys in the South might be useful, and serve as a counter-poise. I thought it would be

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EXCISE

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At Easton Neston last weekend, Felix Gwynn came to shoot as a guest of Derek Lawson. I had seen him only once since the early 40's.

A Hollander, he lived for many years in New York as one of the top men in the Shell Union Oil Company. He must be getting on in age, but like so many Dutchmen, his appearance is perennially young.

At Felix Fenston's, one of the guests was a Canadian real estate operator, whose first name was Bruce. He told me the failure of the Canadian Acceptance Corporation had made it, at least temporarily, almost impossible to obtain any new financing for Canad an properties, in spite of the tremendous boom in this field, especially in Toronto.

Frank Galbraith came to our staff meeting on Wednesday. I talked to him afterwards, and was intensely interested in what he had to say about his three-year tour of duty in Indonesia, where he had been stationed twice before. He thinks Sukarno has lost face to an appreciable extent, but not sufficiently so for the Generals to feel they can get rid of him. On the other hand, Subandrio is definitely on the skids. Economic conditions in the country are desperate; the price of rice has sky-rocketed, the purchasing value of the local currency is unpredictable from day to day. In spite of rumors of Sukarno being desperately ill, Frank said in his final interview with him last week he appeared mentally and physically healthy.

Galbraith is now to be transferred to the Inspection Corps, which seems to me an inadequate assignment for a man with his background.

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November 30, 1965 - Tuesday

Went to see Dr. Gottfried this morning.

I gave a lunch for Under Secretary Tom Mann in the Chancery. The others were his Deputy Solomon, Willis Armstrong, Douglas Jay (President of the Board of Trade), Kenneth Younger (Chatham House), Phil Kaiser, and George Thomson (Secretary of State at the Foreign Office).

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The Government had a narrow squeak last night in the House of Commons. We kidded our British guests about a Labour MP having been saved from drowning yesterday in the West Indies by a Conservative colleague.

The conversation centered on Rhodesia. I discussed this subject with Mann and Solomon before lunch--the way ahead is by no means clear.

The Ambassador of Iceland, Gudmundur Gudmundsson, called on me this afternoon. He was educated in his own country, where he was a Member of Parliament for 23 years, and Minister of Foreign Affairs for the past nine years. He is evidently intelligent, sophisticated, and agreeable.

We had a retirement ceremony this afternoon in the auditorium, in the course of which I presented service awards to Embassy employees. One of them, Miss Mildred Smith, had been with the Embassy for 40 years; the others had service records of 25, 20, and 10 years. Afterwards there were refreshments.

In the course of the morning I went to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait, at 40 Devonshire Street, to sign the Mourning Book commemorative of the death of the Amir of Kuwait on November 24, 1965. At the conclusion I was offered a *thimbleful of liquor in a small porcelain cup. I drained it, although it had the most* extraordinary taste. It must be a brew concocted for such occasions. It seemed a cross between tea and poison.

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Kay Halle cooked lunch for us and other guests. Afterwards, we went to 1411 34th Street, where E and Christine Stevens reached a temporary truce in their warfare over spraying our shrubs and trees, most of which are badly infected with scale and parasites. Christine is a devout follower of Rachel Carson's theories about the danger to animals, birds, humans, and benevolent insects of chemicals. In this, she is partially correct, but what we want to do in preserving our plantings has been approved by several experts as harmless palliatives.

Truman is back in the fold. He drove us, with Kisty and Toomie, this afternoon to Sandy Spring, where we visited Alice and Dean Acheson. Alice was delighted with the success of her recent show at Geneva; Dean was in superb vein. The last time he saw the President, the latter complained he could not imagine why one would want his office. Dean said he would not listen to such nonsense, and retorted: "No one would have guessed that during your campaign."

Tonight, E, Lorraine Cooper, Toomie and I dined at a famous spare-rib restaurant on Connecticut Avenue. We [redacted] fried pork ribs, fried onions, fried potatoes, schooners of draught beer, a menu designed to create nightmares.

October 4, 1965 - Monday

Beautiful day. Cooler, temperature forecast 60° minimum.

At the office, I was again involved in personnel matters.

Lunched with Arthur Krock at the Metropolitan. Went to see Doctor Chase, who gave the horrendous prognosis *that I might have to lose a tooth.*

E and I dined tonight with Susan Mary Alsop. The McNamaras [redacted] expected, but the President, after seeing the Pope in New York, sent for Bob. There is not alleged to be a connection between the two meetings.

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probably be some years before security precautions satisfactory to the US could be agreed, though the time might be shortened upon proof that the Soviets already knew our secrets.

I went to see Averell Harriman. He talked with habitual lucidity about problems in the Far East, the sub continent, and Soviet Union. His astounding memory still serves him to perfection. He believes the maintenance of our bombing in Vietnam essential to any prospect of bringing Ho Chi Minh and company to the conference table.

I lunched with Lewis Jones at the Metropolitan. He is still head of the Senior Seminar, but craves a diplomatic mission.

Tonight, there was the usual rally at Kay's, who surely must see more people than any other private individual in Washington.

Kay, E, Kisty, Toomie, and myself went off to eat buffalo tongue with the Ted Yates of NBC. The Yates are charming, the buffalo tongue was superlative.

Ted is leaving in a day or two for a stay in the Congo.

I gave dinner at the Metropolitan to this group, most of whom had never eaten crab Maryland. They fell upon it happily.

October 3, 1965 - Sunday

Like yesterday, clear and sunny, temperature about 70°.

John Churchill, a painter, nephew of Sir Winston, arrived here this morning from England.

Took a walk in Montrose Cemetery this morning with E, the cheerful objective being to inspect the small lot purchased years ago for our contemplated final needs. It is well disposed, with the Philip Graham and Dean Acheson family plots adjacent.

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Nigeria. George thought well of the idea, so I have sent him a memorandum on the subject. He finally won his fight to designate Herman Eilts as Ambassador to Saudi-Arabia, an excellent appointment.

We dined tonight at Jane McBaine's. E had lunched with the Bobbie Kennedys at McLean. At Jamie's were Rowlie Cromer, Kisty and Toomie, Mike and Mary Ellen Monroney, Ambassador and Mrs. Roth (California, associated with Chris Herter), and a couple of Englishmen. Late and satisfactory evening.

Rowlie and I talked to Mike Monroney, the leading Senatorial authority on civil aviation, about the folly of our subsidizing African and other airlines, maintained at enormous losses, ultimately paid for by American taxpayers, for national prestige reasons.

October 2, 1965 - Saturday

To the office, there to have an interview with Clarence Streit, on his obsession, Federal Union. He is sponsoring a new resolution for proposal in the House and Senate, to establish a commission of distinguished citizens, who will meet with counterparts from other countries to consider how progress toward surrenders of certain attributes of national sovereignty might be achieved.

Another talk with Leddy about Europe. It looks as if the mixed manned surface vessel fleet has been scuttled. The present bias is toward giving the Germans equal status with other interested nations in planning, targetting, and various features of military nuclear systems. This would be connected with reconsideration of the British ANF, and hopefully would result in Britain relinquishing its independent nuclear capability. The principle of mixed manning would be accepted. Studies would ensue looking to the eventual joint participation by sailors from several countries in operations of Polaris submarines. It would

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October 1, 1965 - Friday

Had long conversation this morning with Walt Rostow and Henry Owen. We believe the USG should settle upon a decision as to our immediate European policies, especially as they pertain to nuclear affairs and General de Gaulle, before Chancellor Erhard comes to Washington in late November.

Lunched with George Ball, and discussed European matters. We read the latest report on last night's coup in Indonesia; it is unclear whether Sukarno is on the top or the bottom of the heap--I hope the latter.

Went to see Bill Moyers at the White House. I think he is a White, brilliant and attractive. I reopened the question of the President seeing Cecil King when he visits Washington about October 17. Moyers said it would be inadvisable to raise this again. The President is still smarting from a cheap, clumsy, wise-cracking series of articles that appeared in The Observer about July or August, depicting him as a sort of Yahoo, who picks his nose and scratches his crotch. Since King has no connection with the Observer, and does not write feature articles, but is one of the world's largest publishers, and, like the President, an impressive power machine, I think it would be well for the two to meet, for the President might correct or overcome King's strong prejudices against our Vietnamese policy.

I went below stairs to visit Mac Bundy, and his charming secretarial bevy. Mac favors coordinating our position well in advance of Erhard's arrival.

Bill Brubeck telephoned me from London about personnel complications. He added the intelligence that the PM would like to come here the end of November, or in early December.

I raised with George Ball the possibility of sending Findley Burns as Ambassador to Jordan, instead of [illegible] having been proposed, making him DCM in

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was in exuberant spirits.

E and I, with the two boys, dined tonight with Alice Longworth. The others were Susan Mary and Joe Alsop, Billy Patten, Kay Halle, Joan Braden. Alice had ever had with a foreign President or Prime Minister, and had voiced a sympathetic feeling about Wilson.

President considered his conversation with Wilson today the most satisfactory he After I returned to the Sulgrave Club, Francis Sayre telephoned, he said the

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between our respective officials.

It was understood that these general views would be particularized in exchanges

prospects for a damping down of the Indonesian confrontation of Malaysia, etc.

situation in Singapore, demanding study of a later removal to Northern Australia, a reduction in Aden with the probability of an ultimate withdrawal, the troubled one of the two sovereign bases in Cyprus, abandonment of their position in Libya, diminution of their efforts in the Mediterranean and Middle East, the retention of of the issues involved, such as the maintenance of troops in Germany, some to the Defense Review. On the latter, he made a brilliant, comprehensive statement

The PM talked at length about Rhodesia, especially ctions, before proceeding

Francis Bator, Mac Bundy, George Ball, myself.

Stewart (British Embassy); on our side were Lloyd Hand, Bill Moyers, Jack Valenti, private secretary), T. Lloyd Hughes (Press Secretary to the PM), Michael

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inappropriate for the US Government to finance such trips.

E and I lunched today with the Radziwills at the Connaught Hotel.

I had a message this morning informing me of my selection by the President to serve as a member of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission. The Commission Chairman, Dean Sayre, is to send me details about its work. Arrangements will be made to bring me to Washington for meetings of the Commission as necessary, but the White House anticipates that this work will not seriously impinge upon my normal responsibilities.

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December 12, 1965 - Sunday

I did considerable drafting today, writing two efficiency reports, correcting Dr. Baker's manuscript on Hemingway's biography, as well as commenting separately on Hemingway's sojourn at Rambouillet.

December 13, 1965 - Monday

Senator McCarthy of Minnesota came to see me this morning. He said there were about 30,000 Negroes and 30,000 Indians in his State. The standard of education and life of the Negroes is higher than that of the Indians, who seemingly are unable to adjust themselves in general to the exigencies of modern civilization. McCarthy has an especially pleasant personality.

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has enhanced his stature. The polls, nevertheless, hang heavy over Tory heads; the last National opinion poll gave Labour more than 10% lead.

October 17, 1965 - Sunday

Another glorious day. E and I worked hard this morning. The office had been picketed yesterday by banner carriers. The slogans were "Peace in Vietnam" and "Prime Minister is President Johnson's Poodle." In the late afternoon, about 1500 persons congregated in Grosvenor Square, while their leaders presented a petition at the Embassy. There was no disorder.

At Brighton, Enoch Powell, speaking as Shadow Defense Minister, commented on the necessity of an alteration in the UK East of Suez military posture; this will alarm people at home. The Conference was a triumph for Alec Douglas-Home, and for Ted Heath, though the Conservatives are depressed by the supremacy of Labour popularity in the current polls. The PM has again stated he does not intend to try to capitalize on this by calling an early general election.

This afternoon Letitia Elliott and I went to the Leicester Square theater to see a double feature movie. It was a satisfactory recreation; while there the Embassy was again picked by the Committee on Nuclear Disarmament; the Police had to lift and carry away some of the demonstrators.

I read tonight Allan Nevins' Sir George Watson Lecture on The Place of Franklin D. Roosevelt in History. He quotes FDR's wartime message to Churchill: "It is fun to be in the same century with you."

October 18, 1965 - Monday

I saw Harlan Cleveland this morning, in connection with his duties as Permanent Representative at NATO. He is visiting several of the capitals. He will, while here, see the Prime Minister, under whom he once studied.

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It resembled, I thought, in theme and style the best of Edith Wharton.

14 October, 1965 - Thursday

Back in the thick of things, Frank B. Morrison, three time Democratic Governor of Nebraska, heading his State's trade mission, came to see me. Politician to the core, he is hesitating over the choice of running for a fourth term, or for the United States Senate, or trying for a federal judgeship. I liked him.

The Ambassador of Malagasy, Razafimbahiny, called. His complaints over not having been previously received by me had reached our Embassy in Tamatave. Since he had only presented his credentials on June 11, I felt it was captious of him to be aggrieved. Anyhow, I was delighted with him; he is attractive, spirited, intelligent.

It came to the office to lunch. We tackled the most difficult of diplomatic problems, how to dispose of invitations from others, and what to issue oneself. It is appalling to contemplate the volume of invitations received, as well as the professional and social obligations of repaying them.

Winthrop Aldrich came to see me this afternoon. He will be eighty next month; one would never suspect it. I have always been devoted to him. He combines robustness with naivete in an unusual degree. He is thinking of building a yacht, an optimistic enterprise.

Alistair Cooke dined with us tonight, and cornscated.

October 15, 1965 - Saturday

Indian Summer has persisted since my return. The Conservative Party Conference finishes today. A convulsion over Southern Rhodesian policy threatened, to ruin its last hours. Bobbity S. Ilsbury is hot against possible sanctions, but it looks as if there will be a tolerable compromise. From all accounts, Heath

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October 12, 1965 - Tuesday

Spent most of the morning with George White going over my financial accounts.

Lunched with Alias at 2 East 67th Street. A Columbus Day parade on Fifth Avenue, lasting for hours, has made traffic in New York even more discouraging than usual.

After lunch, I went with Alias to see her new apartment; even though it has been partially wrecked by vigorous air conditioning experts I thought it delectable.

Tonight, I dined with Mariette and Ronnie Tree in what seems to me the most satisfactorily furnished town house in the world, a tribute to Ronnie's (and no doubt Mariette's) taste and knowledge. I love this couple.

There were lots of guests, British and American, including Ernestine and Jake Carter, the Arthur Houghtons, the Fitzroy McLeans, the Jack Heinzes, an English friend of Ronnie's, just returned from Goa, interesting us with tales of how Portuguese ecclesiastics in Goa, and other former small Portuguese enclaves in India, are in a last effort to save churches from utter dilapidation, surreptitiously selling sacred objects. According to him, the Indians have made a complete mess of administration of these territories so sanctimoniously pillered by them.

Mariette was undisturbed by not being continued as Ambassador at the United Nations by Arthur Goldberg; she thought it natural for him to choose his own associates, as Adlai had done. She said she would not at present take another political appointment, especially because of Penelope.

October 13, 1965 - Wednesday

A quiet flight to London on Pan American. I had a good provision of books--

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The House of Talent, by Dame Sybille Bedford, Morning and Noon by Dean Acheson, Affairs at State by Henry Villard, and

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

I started on the last and relished it.

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4. Membership of small nations in the UN. Applications for admittance are pending, or expected within a few years, from as many as twenty candidates, some of them with populations of less than 100,000. Dean Rusk thought we ought to study this situation; perhaps such states might have an association, or be represented by larger countries.

I went off at lunchtime by shuttle to New York. Arthur Schlesinger was on the plane. He hopes to be in London soon, but said he would not stay with us, since it might be embarrassing to us because of his criticism of Dean Rusk.

I put up at The Brook, and presented myself at 5:15 at the Council on Foreign Relations. Jack McCloy presided. There was a full audience--a somewhat intimidating one because of the political, economic, financial sophistication of most of the guests.

I talked for a half-hour on "Contemporary Great Britain," then answered questions for another thirty minutes.

After an interlude for drinks, McCloy chaired a dinner, at the conclusion of which I was searchingly interrogated. I tried to red-herring the path with Bill Foster and Tom Finletter.

Jack McCloy said he must keep on earning his living, since he [redacted] neither inherited nor accumulated wealth. He was making more than $100,000 a year at law, before he went to Washington at a salary of $7,500 to serve as Assistant Secretary of War. He seems to me as alert, vigorous, and admirable as he was fifteen years [redacted] ago.

I enjoyed vastly my long visit at the Council. I believe it must be the best small forum for people interested in public affairs anywhere in the world.

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Both the Foreign Secretary and Chalfont appear to me unrealistic about the Russians. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is their song; if we are not nasty to the Soviets by being civil to the Germans, the dear old Russkis will give us pie in the sky.

George Ball, motoring me home, expressed [redacted] views similar to mine.

October 11, 1965 - Monday

We had a meeting this morning with the British delegation. Tommy Thompson, Bob McNamara, Secretary Rusk, George Ball, Adrian Fisher, John Leddy, Harry Shullaw (as note taker) constituted our team. For the British, the principals were the two Michael Stewarts, Pat Dean, Dennis Greenhill, Lord Chalfont, Sammy Hood, Paul Gore-Booth.

The Foreign Secretary has an unusually well organized mind, and is a notable expositor. I should judge him to be a man of fine character. He is calm, poised, courteous, though said to be ferociously effective in debate.

The subjects discussed were:

1. Non-proliferation and Disarmament questions.
2. France and Nato.
3. Southern Rhodesia. HMG would consider an unilateral Declaration of Independence an act of rebellion. They expect Smith to make such a declaration shortly. Then they would ask for a Security Council hearing at the UN, and would consider what measures might be taken, such as the prohibition of tobacco exports to the UK. Stewart said the imposition of economic sanctions against Rhodesia would bear heavily on Great Britain's balance of payments, as well as have a severe effect on Zambia. It might be that HMG would have to seek from the US further support for sterling.

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October 10, 1965 - Sunday

Lunched at Kay Graham's. It was a gay party in honor of the British Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Stewart. Amongst others there were the other Michael Stewart, from the British Embassy, Pat Dean and his wife, the Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, Alice Longworth, Mary Russell, Helen and Walter Lippmann, Joe and Mrs. Kraft, Scotty Reston, Russ Wiggins and wife, Susan Mary and Joe Alsop. I told Joe of my having eaten buffalo tongue last week--he said he understood an even greater delicacy was beaver tails stewed in champagne.

The *men sat until four o'clock*, quizzing Stewart, who handled them well, and responded frankly. He thought serious consideration must be given to establishing a principal UK base for the Far East in Australia, since they could not rely on being able to maintain or use Singapore indefinitely.

I went to see Helen and Walter Lippmann. They are soon going to inspect Latin America. Walter said U Thant had told him that in 1964 Ho Chi Minh wished to have talks between us and his people in Burma, with a view to bringing about a conference on Vietnam, but we had refused. Walter thinks that neither Dean Rusk nor Mac Bundy desire a conference. I doubt he is correct in this estimate.

I dined tonight at the British Embassy. Pat Dean was host to Dean Rusk, two Michael Stewarts, Lord Chalfont, Sammy Hood, Paul Gore-Booth, John Leddy, Bob McNamara, George Ball, and others.

I was profoundly discouraged by the conversation. The British seem to consider it unnecessary to adopt measures to give even the simulacrum of partnership status to the Germans. When I inquired what was their present attitude toward giving up their independent nuclear deterrent, as promised, in the campaign and afterwards, by the Labour Party, the answer was bland evasive.

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I went with him to drink with his daughter Stephanie and son-in-law Brewster. One of their young children [redacted] two years ago from a height of 30 feet onto a cement pavement, smashing his jawbone, most of his teeth, and shattering his eardrums. He has now miraculously recovered except for a minor speech impediment.

October 9, 1965 - Saturday

Lunched at the Metropolitan with Vanderpoel, the archeologist, who has done years of work at Pompei. His account of the jealous obstructionism of Italian authorities of the Belli Arti is almost unbelievable. Even though foreigners are not permitted to keep any of their discoveries, their writings on their researches are deeply resented.

I spent the afternoon in the Smithsonian and the National Gallery. It was the first time I [redacted] visited the newest Smithsonian building. The objects are skillfully displayed, and one is struck by the immensity and range of the collections.

Tatty and Walter Bell came to see me this evening. They expect to stay two more years in Nairobi, where he is attached to Malcolm Macdonald. Tatty said she felt safer in Nairobi than in Washington, where she is warned by friends not to go alone on the streets after dark.

I called on Peggy and John Ferguson. He has been ill again, but able to return to his work at State.

Had a long talk with Kay's attractive lodger, a young Norwegian, who questioned me lengthily about European integration.

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Attended a long meeting with George Ball, Bob McNamara, General Wheeler, Mac Bundy, Francis Bartok, John Leddy, John McNaughton, and others on how to deal with General de Gaulle, Nato, and other problems. We were in general agreement on a Nassau paper.

Tom Mann called me last night to say our Embassy in London had recommended we ask the Attorney General to give a waiver, to enable the issuance of a visa to Mr. Jagan of British Guiana for a visit to the US, in the course of which he would address audiences in Universities and elsewhere, denouncing our policy in Vietnam. He is on the list in the Department of Justice of prohibited persons. I feel, as do Tom and Mac Bundy, that we should not lift the ban.

Lunched as Kay's guest at the Washington Post office with several members of the Post and Newsweek staff. I [redacted] discoursed on the British economy, finance and politics.

The President's operation this morning went well, though it lasted longer than expected, consuming two hours and a quarter. The gall bladder and stone were knifed out, also a stone was removed from the ureter. His convalescence, if no complications develop, should take about three weeks--already he is demanding documents to read.

Saw dear Ridge Knight this afternoon--I am enthused over his having become Ambassador to Belgium. He told me he had stocked twenty cases of Californis champagne, selected on Freddie Wildman's advice, at a cost of about $20 per case. I was invited to attend all or part of a symposium today at the Department on American wines, but was unable to do so. I delivered some recommendations in writing.

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MEMORANDUM

October 8, 1965

TO : CU - Dr. C[illegible]les Frankel, Assistant Secretary
for Educational and Cultural Affairs

FROM : David Bruce

In connection with our conversation of yesterday, I would suggest that consideration be given by the Department, and by USIA, of the possible desirability of making the Cultural Affairs officer at our London Embassy a personal assistant to the Ambassador, or for him to be known by whatever other title might be deemed appropriate. He would no longer be a member of the USIS staff.

I offer this suggestion in the light of the difficulties ~~that have been~~ experienced in the past in securing the services of distinguished scholars, especially on temporary detail from Universities. It seems to me that such men, and their Universities, might be more ready to undertake such work if the Cultural Affairs Officer had an identity distinct from USIS, whose representatives are usually much junior to him in reputation and experience.

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Earlier in the evening, Louis Heren of the London Times [redacted] to see me at Kay Halle's. He has a keen, mordant, sometimes abrasive intellect. I knew him well in Germany, and find him a stimulating friend, and a man of great integrity. He is finishing a book on James Bryce.

I had some conversation with Marian and Arthur Schlesinger before going to the Graham house. Marian has painted an appealing portrait of Averell. I am told Arthur is bitter over attacks on him for divulgation of Kennedy confidences.

Telephoned to E in New York. She goes to Boston tomorrow, touched by Sasha having arranged to take her to the theatre.

A propos of the President's delaying his trip to the hospital because of the Beauty Bill, he remarked that he must have a vote before his operation, for "the time to kill a snake is when you have a hoe in your hand."

A minor casualty of his gall bladder illness is myself, for whom Bill Moyers was arranging an appointment with him.

October 8, 1965 - Friday

I made an early start to the Department this morning. In connection with our Embassy Drop report recommending how USG agency personnel might be reduced in London, some of the bright boys here have proposed a procedure for the Ambassador arbitrarily to fix agency budgets for operations in Great Britain. This mad, ill considered scheme has been bitterly opposed by Reinhardt and myself; I believe it will die aborning.

Yesterday afternoon, I saw Dr. Charles Frankel, Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs. At his request, I wrote this morning the following comment on a portion of our talk:

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If added to his already almost intolerable substantive burdens, the President must be the social slave of more than a hundred foreign missions, we might well despair of his health.

This afternoon I saw Jack McCloy in George Ball's office. We talked a while about Germany and Europe, but his chief preoccupation was to find a successor for Heald when he is retired as President of the Ford Foundation this winter. McCloy would prefer some one between forty and the early fifties who had experience in public affairs. We all felt McNamara would fit the bill, but would be unlikely to accept an offer.

At KayGrahams's for dinner were Mary and Mac Bundy, Sally and Scotty Reston, Kingman Brewster, the accomplished and charming President of Yale. Kay leads a strenuous life; she had flown to Cambridge in the morning to speak at Radcliffe, returned in the afternoon in unexpectedly stormy weather for several hours work in the Washington Post office, but looked like a thirty year old this evening. Scotty, coming from New York, was emplaned for two hours and a half, much of it spent in hovering over National Airport. In view of his recent narrow escape from death in an air crash in Vietnam, his trip here could not have been tranquillizing.

We had a wonderful evening of conversation.

President Johnson had scheduled, before going to the hospital tonight, a large "Salute to Congress" party. Most of the invited Senators and their wives attended, but the members of the House were detained by the hard necessity of voting on what is called "Mrs. Johnson's Beauty Bill". Efforts to amend it drastically were frustrated, it is said, by the desire of the tired, thirsty, hungry Congressmen not to miss the party, so finally it was passed.

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and inspiration. Pat Dean spoke on behalf of Great Britain, before Winston Churchill said a few words on behalf of the family.

Alistair Cooke arrived this afternoon to stay with Kay. I took them, as well as Minnie and Winston Churchill, to dine at the Metropolitan Club. Afterwards, Kay and I stayed up into the morning, entranced by Alistair's inexhaustible flow of witty reflections. There may be better conversational companions, but I have met none who surpassed him.

October 7, 1961 - Thursday

Have felt no ill effects from having my fang removed. To the office. Lunched with Lloyd Hand in the Navy Mess at the White House. He has taken firm hold of his exacting protocol duties. Michael Stewart is now arriving Saturday instead of Sunday. Ordinarily, I would go to meet him at Andrews Field, but would like to beg off on this occasion, since it is a "working" visit, and I can invoke that technicality. I sought counsel of Walt Butterworth, who suggested I send Michael a letter pleading a private engagement contracted before he changed his plans.

Lloyd tells me that the President has, on various trips, taken all foreign chiefs of mission down the Potomac on the Sequoia, and besides diplomatic receptions at the White House has entertained them there at dances, treading a measure or two with their wives and daughters. He has, in my opinion, wisely changed the custom of attending a dinner at the Embassy of the visiting Chief of State for whom he has already given a dinner at the White House. Instead, he is willing to go to an afternoon reception at the Foreign Embassy concerned, and stay there twenty to thirty minutes.

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while my face was still half paralyzed, to Dr. Keogh, who, in a matter of seconds, removed the offending molar. I have been so lucky about teeth that I should not complain about this loss, but it does make me sad, and more mindful than usual of advancing years.

The news last night that the President will have a gall bladder operation on Friday has been received publicly with considerable apprehension. Even if all goes well, he will be somewhat isolated for several weeks.

I lunched with Freddie Reinhardt. After more than four years in Rome, he believes he will probably be transferred; he would prefer, in that case, to be posted to Vienna or Berne. He is a devoted foreign service officer, whom I like and esteem.

This afternoon I had a long talk with Henry Brandon of the London Sunday Times before going over to the White House to attend the presentation of Epstein's head of Winston Churchill.

The Johnsonian warmth and hospitality were especially evident during the White House ceremony; one had no impression he was about to face a major operation.

In addition to many of the donors, there must have been seventy-five other Churchill admirers in the beautiful oval room. Drinks were informally served from a temporary bar, while the President and Mrs. Johnson separately shook hands and conversed with the guests. Amongst others were retired Generals Tooey Spaatz, Fred Anderson, Ira Baker, Everett Cook.

Averell Harriman made the presentation speech, to which the President enthusiastically responded. Then Mrs. Johnson, after timidly suggesting she would like to say a word, swept the podium with remarks touched with grace

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This is the first time a Pope has ~~ever~~ visited the New World. The excitement generated by the event is intense. No such crowds ever before poured into the streets of a city. I wish the President would later establish a diplomatic mission at the Vatican.

Reports from Indonesia are still fragmentary and indecisive. Sukarno has broadcast messages--presumably he is alive and in command.

We had a congenial evening at Susan Mary's; Joe has not yet returned from Vietnam. Tish and Stewart Alsop, Margie McNamara, Alice Longworth, Charlie Adams (Boston), and "General" Robert E. Lee were there. We were bowled home in Alice's car.

October 5, 1965 - Tuesday

Morning at the office. Lunched with Lorraine and John Cooper. They are thinking of taking a trip to India when Congress adjourns.

I went to see Leonard Marks, the new Director of USIA, this afternoon. Bob Lincoln, and Mr. King, who is to take Bill Clark's place in London, were there. We had a constructive conversation, in the course of which we straightened out some personnel twists. I like Marks; he is a vigorous lawyer, a trusted friend of the President, the father of a boy who was a schoolmate of Nicky at St. Albans.

Terapin dinner tonight at the Metropolitan.

October 6, 1965 - Wednesday

E left this morning for New York, whence she will go to Boston to see the children.

I went to Dr. Chase's office, to have the suspected tooth examined. He shot me full of novocaine, drilled through the marrow into my jaw, rushed me over,

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I cleared up affairs at the office to get ready for my trip to Holland tomorrow.

Frits Beebe told me of the Washington Post plans for building expansion. They propose to erect a large structure to include the property they have acquired on 15th Street from the Security Storage Company. They have also bought the hotel on the corner next to the present Post building. This should result in one of the best publishing buildings in the world. He said that Newsweek made more money last year than ever in its history, and would do even better this year.

We have had trouble over the defection of Mr. Szabo from the local Hungarian Embassy. He walked into our Chancery last week, saying he wanted to defect. He left his wife and children in ignorance of his plans--it is said he does not get along well with his wife, a devoted Communist. Szabo has been in the Hungarian Intelligence Service for a long time, and his revelations should prove valuable. With the assent of the British authorities, we sent him over to Frankfurt for interrogation. The Hungarian Embassy here and the Hungarian Foreign Office have protested to the British and ourselves what they call his kidnapping, demanding proof he asked for asylum of his own free will. We have that proof, in the form of a written statement from him, but have not published it.

Tonight we went to the theatre. E, Letitia Elliott and I saw "Say Who You Are", an uproarious farce, with only four characters. The British sense of humor is usually rather different from our own, but in the audience of mixed nationalities, enthusiasm was universal.

October 24, 1965 - Sunday

I took a lunch-time plane from London Airport to The Hague, where I am staying at the Hotel des Indes. At the meetings scheduled to commence tomorrow there will be Chiefs of Mission or Chargés d'Affaires from all the Western European

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QUOTE continued:

exisiting constitution would be a tragic mistake.
If such a step should be taken, the United States
would feel compelled to sever the traditional close
and friendly ties that have characterized its relations
with Southern Rhodesia *through war and peace*.

b. The United States Government believes that most
people in Africa and in the world at large share the hope
that with British help the Rhodesian people will find a
peaceful solution to their constitutional problems and
eventually take their place in the world community as
a united and democratic nation. UNQUOTE.

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QUOTE:

We have given careful thought to the most useful way in which we can assist you in deterring the Rhodesian Government from going over the cliff.

Our considered judgment is that any further public statement on our part at this eleventh hour would run the risk of driving the Smith Government further into a corner and stiffening their desperate resolve.

At the same time, we wish to leave no ambiguity in Prime Minister Smith's mind as to our condemnation of the step he is proposing.

The President has asked me to tell you, therefore, that he would be entirely agreeable to your conveying to Smith the following views as coming directly from him:

1. The United States is gravely concerned at the possibility of a unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia.

2. The United States Government fully supports the efforts that the British Prime Minister and his Government are making to arrive at a solution to the question of the future of Southern Rhodesia satisfactory to that colony's population as a whole.

3. A unilateral declaration of independence

majority of the population and in violation of the unresponsive to the rights and interest of the existing

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Drinks - Embassy residence - October 22, 1965

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sulzberger (NY Times)
Mr. and Mrs. Turner Catledge (NY Times)
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis (NY Times)
Mr. and Mrs. Elie Abel (NY Times)
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt
Madame Shoucaire (Mrs. R[illegible]oosevelt's mother)
Mr. and Mrs. William Blair (NY Times)
Mr. Ronald Grierson (Merchant Banker)
Miss Nancy Balfour (The Economist)
Mr. Raimund and Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal (TIME-LIFE)
Mrs. Coleman
Mrs. Chambers
Lady Antonia Fraser
Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Dickerson (TV)
Mr. Frank and Lady Katharine Giles (Sunday Times, London)
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wintour (Evening Standard)
Ambassador and Mrs. Aldrich
Mr. Hamish Hamilton (British Publisher)
Mr. Frederick Beebe (Washington Post)
The Minister and Mrs. Kaiser
Mr. Wells
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Fuller
Mrs. Elliott
Mr. Charles Harding (British art dealer)
Mr. Karl Meyer (Washington Post)
Mr. Hagerty (Newsweek)

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morning on the Southern Rhodesian question. It was:

We delivered a message from Secretary Rusk to the Prime Minister this

October 23, 1965 - Saturday

and myself. Virginia is going home Sunday afternoon.

Afterwards, Kay and Rudolph de Trafford dined with E, Virginia Chambers

We had drinks at home tonight for the following:

prevented his taking off.

Jean Lambert was coming over from Paris to see me, but fog in Paris

progress. I thought it would be better to cover these matters in a general statement.

his inaugural address from which he might find it difficult to retreat as negotiations

I told Blankenhorn that I feared a possible declaration by the Chancellor in

a policy for discussion with President Johnson in December.

Schroder sees Michael Stewart here in November, as preliminary to shaping up

Government is anxious to adopt some sort of position before Foreign Minister

might refer to these problems in his inaugural address in November. His

obtaining nuclear hardware through some collective device. He said the Chancellor

tangible in return. Blankenhorn personally believes the Germans will insist on

no German Government could sign away its nuclear future without getting something

on nuclear sharing have been decided. This would create a dilemma for FRG, and

that a non-proliferation agreement may be concluded before alliance arrangements

non-proliferation agreement and nuclear sharing. The Germans are concerned

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES

also spoke of the alarm in Germany over conflicting reports about the tie between over what position his Government should take in respect to nuclear sharing. He

Herbert Blankenhorn came to see me this afternoon. He is still worried present satisfactory, so his country is benefitting by this.

good deal about coffee, Colombia's most important export. Coffee prices are at have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with the IMF. We talked a

I paid a call on the Ambassador of Colombia, at 3 Hans Crescent. They are in a deplorable state.

is an elderly gentleman, once a political power in his own country, whose teeth

I paid a return call on the Ambassador of Mexico, at 48 Belgrave Square. He South Vietnamese civilians killed.

losses in the first World War. In addition, there have been many thousands of 35,000 were killed in action. This figure is greater than total USA military

To date, the South Vietnamese have had about 125,000 casualties, of whom in this instance under the guise of a War of National Liberation.

countries to develop in their own way undisturbed by external aggression committed

The issues whether the world is to have peace, permitting people and morale, (b) in increasing Viet Cong defections.

bomb at will. The bombing is having an effect (a) a favorable one on South Vietnamese The U. S. troops cannot be conquered or dislodged from their positions. We can Ho Chi Minh and his auxiliaries made no progress during the monsoon period.

the difficult solution of arranging first-class citizenship for Germany. (3) Vietnam. insists upon it. (2) Nuclear sharing and non-proliferation agreement. This involves withdrawals of installations and other facilities in France if President de Gaulle along with us, leaving an empty chair for France. We will be able to handle any

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Time to develop better relationship with SovUnion, in hope of improving atmosphere for peace is now when US is at peak of its military, economic and political power.

No lasting peace is realizable in Europe without the continued incorporation of FRG in the West European complex.

To accomplish this it is necessary to heed the chief German grievance (besides reunification), namely 2nd class citizenship in military nuclear armaments.

This means establishment of FRG on a parity with the British in this field, for the Germans recognize the impossibility of establishing such parity, at this time, with the US and France.

To this end, HMG must transfer their independent nuclear deterrent (except Brit of Suez?) to a European organization, which would become the collective owner.

Since, despite Labor Party campaign promises, HMG manifest no intention of doing so, they should be told by the US that if they hold to this position, the US will have to reexamine its policies via a via Europe, and particularly the UK.

If they accept, there would be a European deterrent (furnished by the UK); the US would enter into a treaty with Europe in respect to it.

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of our willingness to support them in the UN if a reasonable resolution were offered denouncing UDI. There is still a chance UDI will not be declared; the Prime Minister has offered to fly to Salisbury for further conversations with Mr. Smith. I told Heath the US Government had made no commitments beyond the above, but if it became necessary would consider the matter of sanctions, or whatever else required action.

Jean Monnet lunched with me. He had come over from Paris yesterday to attend the funeral of his friend Lord Hambden (Tommy Brand), who had been his close associate in the Anglo-French Purchasing Commission during the war. We had a long talk about Europe. At the end of it I jotted down these notes, to reflect certain ideas on which we are in agreement.

Maurice Rosenblatt, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the National Committee for an Effective Congress, introduced by a letter from Senator Fulbright, came to see me. Afterwards, Melvin Whiteleather of the Philadelphia Bulletin called.

Tonight I gave at the Chancery a reception for the International Writers Guild. There was representation from the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Hungary, Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, Canada, and other countries. James Webb of California is President of the organization.

October 22, 1965 - Friday

Frits Beebe came to see me this morning.

I went with E for lunch with the Embassy wives at the Columbia Club, and afterwards spoke. Referring to my recent trip to Washington, I discussed the preoccupations there with (1) NATO alliance in light of French attitude. We expected to continue our strong support of NATO; expecting the other thirteen to go

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The two Americans who received prizes tonight were Rudi Germreich and James Galanos. I suppose it is from conservatism that I preferred the collection of Castillo to the others.

October 20, 1965 - Wednesday

Staff meeting. Joe Fromm of the U. S. News and World Report came to see me this morning. He is to speak at Chatham House tomorrow, and wished to check with me on certain views he entertains about the NATO alliance and Germany's participation in nuclear affairs.

I lunched at the American Club.

Bob Bowie called on me this afternoon. He has lately been in Germany, where he found much impatience, amounting almost to distress, about what they consider the lack of a clear US Government policy regarding their place in the alliance.

Tonight we dined with the Anthony Lewises at Canonbury House. Young Arthur Sulzberger, Turner Catledge, their wives, the Michael Berrys, the Mark Bonham-Carters, the Attorney General, Sir Elwyn Jones, Ann Fleming, and quite a few others were there. It was a gay party, with the single exception of the men's conversation after dinner. We became embroiled over the subject of Germany. I thought the Attorney General, who had participated in the Nuremberg trials, was foolish in advancing the view he did of how simple it would be to keep Germany subordinated. Some of us attacked this thesis to good effect.

October 21, 1965 - Thursday

Findley Burns brought in half a dozen new Administration officers to meet me. Ted Heath asked me to talk to him at the House of Commons about Southern Rhodesia. He inquired what American policy was in respect to the present negotiations between the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments. I told him we had informed HMG

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John Rayburn, of Houston, Texas, recommended by Congressman Casey and Ervins, came to see me. He has commenced his studies for the Year he will pass in the University of London law school. His father is a judge in Houston. The son appears to be intelligent and serious.

We went to a reception given by the Inchyras at the Savoy this afternoon for their daughter, who is to marry Billy Wallace later in the week. I have known Wallace since he was a little boy; he has had bad luck physically, having undergone twenty or more major operations for intestinal difficulties. He is the last of five brothers, four of whom were killed or died during the war.

After the Inchyras', we went on to the reception at the Spanish Embassy. We concluded the evening at the Hilton Hotel, where the presentation of fashion awards was made; a buffet supper followed. I do not know when I have had a more frivolous afternoon and evening.

Virginia Chambers is staying with us.

Roy Thomson is more noted for frankness than for tact. At the Spanish reception I introduced to him a pleasant Spaniard interested in tourism and in setting up in London something like our Trade Center. Roy at once denounced the project, saying the Spaniards could expect no interest from the British as long as they were carrying on their campaign about Gibraltar. He said he was the owner of a tourist agency, as well as of an airline that carries 100,000 British abroad every year. He intended to advise his clients not to visit Spain. He then proceeded to tell us about the prospects for building up resorts on the Bulgarian seacoast. In a recent conversation with the Prime Minister or President of Bulgaria he had been assured of the safety of any investment he might make there, with a promise of 50% of the profits, the other half to go to the Government. On the strength of this, he said he was seriously considering building himself a villa on the Black Sea.

LUNCHEON - TUESDAY 19th OCTOBER 1965 - 1.30 pm.

"In Honour of the American Winners of the
Sunday Times Fashion Awards 1965"

The Ambassador & Mrs.Bruce
The Spanish Ambassador & Marquesa de Santa Cruz
The French Ambassador & Madame de Courcel
The Duke & Duchess of Bedford
Mr. & Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens (Queen Magazine)
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Reyns (Shoes)
Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert Miller
Mrs. Betty Kenward (Social columnist)
Mr. Cecil Beaton
Mrs. Montagu Meyer
Mrs. Curtis
Mrs. Millett
Mr. & Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt
Mrs. Lewis Preston
Sunday Times - Mr. & Mrs. C.D. Hamilton
Award Winners - Monsieur Antonio Canovas del Castillo
Mr. Rudi Gernreich
Mr. James Galanos
Mr. Hardy Amies
Mr. Michael Donnellan
U.S.A. Committee - Miss Eleanor Lambert
French Committee - Mrs. Stirling Hamilton
Madame Alice Chevane de Dalmassy (ELLE)
Madame Marie-France de la Villemarqué (Jardin des Modes)
Monsieur Augustin d'Abadie (Figaro)
U.K. Committee - Mrs. Alison Settle (Fashion journalist)
Professor Mrs. Janey Ironside (School of Design, Royal College of Arts)
Mr. John Tremon (Photographer firm)
Mr. Vernon Stratton (Stratton & Wolsey, Advertising)

Madame Geo. Solpray (Dior, London)
M. Castet (London designer for Dior)
Mr. Zappi-Manzoni (Ardens, New York)

Embassy - Mr. Somers

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October 19, 1965 - Tuesday

I talked this morning with Phil Kaiser and Findley Burns about the instructions from Bill Crockett telling me, in effect, to order an alteration in the budgets of agencies having representation in this Embassy. I thought I had killed this proposal in Washington. It seems to me wrong from every point of view, not only because of bitter feeling in the Embassy, but it will, I think, enrage the Departments at home against State.

The Ambassador of Burundi, Mr. Bigayimpunzi, called on me. Although he is a Tutsi aristocrat, he is not, as I expected, a giant in stature. He is an authority on agriculture, fluent in French, and attractive in manner and appearance. He boasted mildly of the stability of his Government; within a half hour of his leaving, I was informed that the Government had probably been overthrown today by a coup d'etat.

We had a lunch at home for 42 people connected with the Sunday Times fashion awards for 1965. The French Ambassador and Madame de Courcel [redacted] a similar one yesterday, and the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquess de Santa Cruz are having a party for them this afternoon. This comes about since the award winners this year are Spanish, American, and French, as well as English. It was a lively occasion with the following guests:

Before lunch, Congressman Tenzer, a Democrat from New York, came to see me. He is a lawyer serving his first term in the House of Representatives. He is particularly interested in copyright matters. From here he is taking his wife, and [redacted] two friends, [redacted] to Cracow, near which city his father and mother were born. His parents [redacted] left Poland at an early age, as have all of his other relatives. He speaks no Polish, but may have a claim to substantial properties there.

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of protest.

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incited civil disobedience. 80 Labour MP's were signatories of another document

A letter was delivered to me by a deputation; one of the organizing groups openly

expanding. On Sunday night, 78 persons were arrested in front of our Embassy.

The demonstrations at home and here in favor of peace in Vietnam are still

she did the last one, and to go on its first cruise.

have us

ahead with his plans to build a new boat, he wanted Evangeline to christen it, as

and that of the Whitneys. They are a restful couple. Winthrop said if he went

house. They politely approved the changes we have made in it since their occupancy

until I am 85." When I went home, I found Harriet and Winthrop Aldrich at the

company, his reply was "I am only 83, and I want to postpone any such discussion

friends of Black to Cap Rieber as to what plans he might have for the future of the

two million dollars worth of Barber Oil stock. When inquiries were addressed by

is under favorable consideration for the post. The Ford Foundation has bought

replacement for Heald as President of the Ford Foundation. David Bell, of AID,

He now has an office in the White House. We talked at some length about a

commitments. As always, Gene is busily occupied with a variety of responsibilities.

other potential subscribers as an excuse for them to reduce their expected

Japan, will each be 200 million. A low British contribution would be viewed by

expand their contribution to at least 50 million dollars. Our own, and that of

put up only 10 million dollars for this project. He wishes to try to induce them to

Prime Minister about the Asian Development Bank. The British have offered to

Eugene Black came to see me. The chief purpose of [redacted] to see the

his trip to London is

his ideas on the subject to the Joint Chiefs in Washington.

have our Air Force assume . . . provision during the coming winter, and has communicated

remote mountain villages. He thought it might be a good psychological act to

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Harlan is anxious to come to grips with the questions that now so preoccupy Washington, including President de Gaulle and NATO, and nuclear arrangements with Germany. We agreed to carry our conversation further next week at The Hague.

The Ambassador of Jordan, Anwar Nuseibeh, called on me. He is an interesting fellow. He lost a leg during the Arab-Israeli war. A Moslem Palestinian, 52 years of age, he speaks perfect English. He was educated at the Arab College in Jerusalem, later went to Cambridge, and completed his formal education with a degree in law from Cambridge University in 1939. He has been a lawyer and a farmer, as well as Minister of Defense and Education. I found him congenial and accomplished, ready to talk about the Israeli question without bitterness, though with a deep disapproval of Israeli policies.

The Turf Club having sold its old premises on Piccadilly, has moved to 5 Carlton House Terrace. It re-opened today in its new location. I went there for lunch, as did the largest number of members I have ever seen frequenting the Club. These quarters are excellent. John Fowler was employed to decorate the building, and has done it almost as spectacularly as when he renovated the Berkeley Square house for the Clermont Club. Bill Casey came to see me this afternoon. He is still interested in writing a book on Intelligence, with particular attention to OSS experiences in that field.

General Adams of CINCSTRIKE, called on me. He is worried about what may be our policies regarding India and Pakistan. The pressures at home, he says, are great to leave Pakistan without any assistance, because of its tie-up with China. It looks as if the Pakistan Air Force, for lack of spare parts and replacements, will not be able to operate for more than another four weeks. It only has eight or nine C-130 planes, which have been used in the past to supply food in winter to

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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DECLASSIFIED SECRET EXCISE B1, EB

It was quite a jollification, terminating at two o'clock in the morning. Joe Alsop, who leaves tomorrow on the next lap of his trip, was in brilliant form.

The International Engineering Exhibition was fascinating. I shook hands with the company representatives in the dozens of booths showing American products. The range of machine tools and electronic equipment was especially [redacted] intriguing. Several of the inventors of pieces of new equipment were there in person. What most struck me was the unanimous praise [redacted] by exhibitors for the enthusiasm and interest with which their products had been received by British firms and individuals. The aggregate of orders placed was high. They were also unanimous in eulogizing the work done by members of our Embassy in connection with the proceedings. As I left at 6:30, the Exhibition came to an official close. Many of the display articles will be shipped tonight to the Continent.

[redacted]

c [redacted]

On arrival at home this evening, I found John Loudon and E's cousin, Jacqueline Obendorf, there. John feels that the new tax proposals are much too punitive, especially on firms doing business abroad. This is especially true in the case of the big oil companies, whose British shareholders will be heavily penalized. He [redacted] thinks their effect will be distinctly unfavorable on increasing British exports. Like many British businessmen and bankers, he believes the Government has made a major, even disastrous, mistake in having been so influenced by the tax views of the Hungarian Kaldor.

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EXCISE

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SECRET

April 30, 1965.

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His Excellency,
The Hon. David K. E. Bruce, C.B.E.

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EXCISE

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36 D

SECRET DECLASSIFIED EXCISE B1, EB

May 14, 1965 - Friday

The glorious weather has persisted; yesterday was the warmest day in May for years, today is equally fair.

Went this morning with Dean Rusk to see the PM at 10 Downing Street;

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After an early lunch, E, Janet Auchincloss and I motored to Runnymede. Bobby Kennedy, Teddy Kennedy, and his wife ~~Joan, Pat Lawford, Mrs. Stephen Smith,~~ and Janet are all staying at the house, but the others rendezvoused at the Radziwills with Jackie Kennedy, Lee and Stash for the journey.

No spectacle could have been better. A stand, seating thirty persons, in which the Queen presided, with Jackie on her right, faced another platform fifteen yards holding 300 people. Both were high on the slope, near the simple stone plinth upon which was inscribed the President's birth and death dates, followed by his words: "Let every nation know . . . that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe in order to assure the survival and success of liberty."

As the Queen, with Mrs. Kennedy, her children, David Harlech (Chairman of the Memorial Trustees) made their way upward from the valley by a circuitous path, the thousands of massed onlookers applauded discreetly. There was no air of mourning throughout the ceremonies, but one of respect and solemnity. Little Caroline and John, and their uncles Robert and Edward, followed their mother into the enclosure.

Harlech briefly introduced Harold Macmillan, a Trustee, whose dealings with the former President had been intimate. He spoke sentimentally, gravely, and movingly of JFK, in a somewhat oratorical fashion; his reflections had a [redacted] literary pitch. Prime Minister Wilson was the next speaker, then the Queen. I thought

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EXCISE

32A

NOTES ON CONVERSATION BETWEEN PM
XX FRIDAY morning, May 14, 1965.
Others present, Oliver Wright. Ambassador: BRUCE

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EXCISE

to keep up his extensive residential holdings. He still looks after something like 100 pensioners of his father.

B1, EC

I lunched with Martine de Courcel at the Cafe Royal. She is a joy as a conversationalist, [redacted] as a personality, and as a friend.

The Commissioner for British Guiana, Lionel A. Luckhoo, came to see me. I [redacted] previously been briefed on him by Dick Ericson. He is a personal representative here of Burnham, although Luckhoo himself is an Indian. He grew up with Jagan, whom he says is a proven Communist, as is his wife. Luckhoo's mission is to try to get the British Government to grant British Guiana independence this year. Meanwhile, sabotage is continuing there. Mrs. Jagan has just passed through London, purportedly on her way to Helsinki, [redacted] then perhaps to Russia. Our people think that the Jagans have for years been heavily subsidized by the Soviets.

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We had a reception tonight at home for the officers of the Garden Club of America, the President of which is Mrs. Erastus Corning II. There are about 125 of them visiting England, and we asked about 50 British guests to meet them.

Tonight we dined with the Egremonts. The other guests were:

Lord Head
Nancy Lancaster
Ali Forbes
Mollie and Robert Cranborne
Cissie and David Harlech
Diana Cooper
Joan and Solly Zuckerman

For the last few days the Embassy has been an object of attention of Beatnik-looking people carrying placards denouncing our policy in Vietnam and Santo Domingo. The slogans are "Yankees Go Home", "Gringoes Out". The Police do not permit these people to parade directly in front of the Chancery.

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At our party this afternoon, Mrs. Corning gave us an attractive Wedgwood bowl, with the coat of arms of the Garden Club of America inscribed on it. She said she had literally harbored it in ~~her lap on the plane all the way~~ from New York.

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B1, B3

May 27, 1965 - Thursday

Dr. Gottfried this morning.

I saw Irwin Cannon of the Christian Science Monitor, a knowledgeable, sensible ma

I paid a return call on the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Don Adolfo Vicchi, at 49 Belgrave Square.

I lunched at home with E. To my pleasant surprise, Audrey called up from Claridges, to say that she and Stephen had just arrived there after a cruise in Italian waters. She came to see me at the office, and we made an engagement for a meeting later on.

E and I, myself in morning coat, went to the wedding of Lord Cairns' daughter at St. George's Church in Hanover Square. There was a reception afterward at St. James's Palace, which I could not attend. Since David Cairns is Marshall of the Diplomatic Corps, most of our colleagues were present. It was a beautiful ceremony.

Cy Freidin called on me this afternoon, as did, later on, Herbert Altschul, who has just returned here from Russia.

We went to the reception given by the English Speaking Union at 37 Charles Street for the Harlechs.

Afterwards, we had a dinner at home for:

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DECLASSIFIED EXCISE

May 30, 1965 - Sunday

Bob McNamara arrived at the house about 10 a.m. with John McNaughton, Arthur Sylvester, and George Newman, unaccompanied by security guards or communications men. He asked me to reflect on whether we should bomb the Sam sites laid out by the Soviets near Hanoi, as well as destroy the bombers which the Soviets are supplying to North Vietnam. Later in the morning, I said I thought it unwise to do so unless the build-up became considerably greater than now indicated; I believe we should immediately approach the Russians, through diplomatic channels, to apprise them of our familiarity with what they are doing, and to warn them of the danger of increasing their present assistance to Ho Chi Minh.

At 11:30 we went to the Ministry of Defense. There Bob, McNaughton and I met Denis Healey (Minister of Defense), Fred Mulley (Deputy MOD and Minister of Defense of Army), Sir Henry Hardman (Permanent Under Secretary) and P. D. Nairne (Private Secretary to Healey).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY WRJohnson DATE 6-18-81
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

The Ministers discussed for two hours their speeches for NATO on Monday, the general questions to be raised in the British White Paper on Defense (for probable issue in October), the controversial subject of sales of US military equipment to the disadvantage of the British, and other topics. McNamara is a whiz bang, not only extraordinarily able but equally sympathetic.

Healey dwelt on the political difficulties confronting his Government in connection with its support of our policies in Vietnam and Santo Domingo. I had made almost the same observations to Bob this morning, and like Healey, advised prior consultation even in cases where we could scarcely expect to get British backing. In my opinion, if we bomb Hanoi, or even Haiphong, and civilians are killed, any Government here would have to express disapproval. I have stated this view frequently to the Department, but do not know how it is viewed there.

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DECLASSIFIED EXCISE

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ceremony was not as spectacular as that at St. Paul's, but was of quite adequate magnificence. The speakers were the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Menzies (Prime Minister of Australia), the Chief Justice of India, and President Powell of the American Bar Association. The Scots Guards provided the Band, and the Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry their impressive calls.

E and Nicky came down to lunch with me at the office.

I saw Edgar Mowrer for a short time; he has been travelling in Europe, and since he is a determined advocate of our policy in Vietnam, I thought of persuading him to go to Oxford, but it was too late.

Bernard Haldane, head of the Foundation for Reemployment, came to call.

I have had many instructions today to take matters up with the Foreign Secretary. He has, however, been busily occupied, as he was yesterday, in defending his Government's foreign policies in the House of Commons, so I handled our affairs with George Thomson.

E and I dined with Alice and Roger Sherfield at 8 Southwick Place. I went straight from the office, and found a pleasant company there, including Quintin Hogg and his wife.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY WR Johnson DATE 6-18-81
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

At 10:00 o'clock I left for 10 Downing Street, where I was let in the postern gate, since the Prime Minister did not wish my meeting with him to attract attention. He was alone with Derek Mitchell in the Cabinet Room,

E went to Charles Clore's annual dance at Claridges, but the hour was too late for me, so I was in bed at two o'clock.

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B1, E3

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

EXCISE

SECRET

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Charge: STATE

Control: 6 359

Date: June 16, 1965
12 MIDNIGHT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
BY WR Johnson DATE 6-18-81
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

[redacted]

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SECRET DECLASSIFIED EXCISE

I had looked forward to a day of reading, but find a cold, fever, and smarting eyes unconducive to pleasure in anything.

There was at least one fortunate, and to me interesting, result of my remaining at home. The Prime Minister telephoned me from Chequers, and for twenty minutes described the maneuvers that have, he believes, now brought the Vietnam Mission to a position where its members may commence their travels about July 7. The insistence by some Commonwealth representatives on the Mission interviewing the Viet Cong has been especially distracting, but that point has seemingly been solved by agreement that if Viet Cong turn up in Hanoi as part of the North Vietnamese governmental apparatus, they can express opinions.

The PM knew nothing further about Ben Bella's overthrow in Algiers than what has appeared in this evening's papers.

He has succeeded in having Malaysia invited to the Algiers Conference.

PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

He seemed pleased with the news I would be in Washington during the Callaghan visit.

I sent a summary of the above to Washington by telephone.

The PM is expecting the commencement on Monday of a bitter, divisive, controversy over Southern Rhodesia.

June 20, 1965 - Sunday

Beautiful, unblemished weather, as viewed from my bedroom.

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DECLASSIFIED EXCISE

B1, B3

I said good-bye to Col. Newton this afternoon; he has been an excellent and cooperative Air Attache. Later I also bade farewell to Jim Tull, whose personality and work here deserve the highest commendation.

Tonight we had the Weymouths and others for dinner.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR.
REVIEWED BY Wm Johnson DATE 6-18-81
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

June 26, 1965 - Saturday

Prime Minister Pearson of Canada generously sent me word yesterday of his willingness to give me this morning a retrospective survey of the Commonwealth Conference.

I went to see him in his suite at the Dorchester Hotel, where I found him with Arnold Smith, also Canadian, formerly Ambassador to Cairo and Moscow, the newly appointed Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Pearson said that Nkrumah had, in most transactions, behaved constructively.

He thought the Rhodesian problem, though unsolved, at least was in limbo, so it should be months before another flare-up over it will occur.

Regarding Vietnam, despite heated tempers, the Prime Ministers had, in substance, acceded to Wilson's pleas.

The Africans, and most Asians, were greatly disappointed over the coup in Algiers, and only a rump meeting might be held there instead of the big show where they had hoped to raise hell.

Ayub and Shastri were expected to agree on the Rann of Kutch.

Pearson was disturbed about the British financial situation; he expects to discuss it with Wilson tomorrow.

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DECLASSIFIED EXCISE

B2

He approves generally of our policy in Vietnam, believing we are trapped, but reserves the right to criticize--as witness his call for a cessation of bombings.

Wilson [redacted] told him, as he had me two nights ago, of his intention to announce in a speech this weekend his decision not to call a general election in 1965.

I had an early lunch at home with Evangeline and Letitia. Phil Kaiser came to see me; then I motored to the airport to take a Pan American plane at 3:00 p.m. for Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY [redacted] DATE 6-18-81
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

This morning I talked again to Martin Hillenbrand about arrangements to have Davie attend an eight-week Goethe Institute course, preferably in West Berlin.

Did much paper work during the flight, including efficiency reports on Phil Kaiser and Al Wells.

Arrived at Dulles airport at 10:45 p.m. London time, 5:45 p.m. in Washington; met by Frank Taylor, Deputy Director of EUR/BNA. Temperature is 70°. Went to the Metropolitan Club.

Still having the remnants of a cold, I find the frequent transition from air-conditioned offices to natural ones unhealthy. Since my arrival, I have shuttled back and forth in exposures ranging from 70 to 55 degrees.

June 27, 1965 - Sunday

I went out this morning to 1411 34th Street, where I picked up summer clothes, and chatted with Christine Stevens. She said [redacted] she and Roger were delighted with the house and garden; indeed I thought the whole place looked attractive.

Pat Dean had asked me to see him, so I went on to the British Embassy. I told him [redacted] I thought the PM's desire to have Callaghan obtain from President

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April 1, 1965 - Thursday

Having gone to bed at 2:30 this morning, I roused myself unwillingly at 6:30 to go off with E to Paris. We dumped our things at the Hotel Lambert in Ginny Chambers' apartment. Afterwards, I spent the rest of the morning at the Embassy, talking to Findley Burns and others. I lunched with Jean Monnet on Avenue Foch.

George Ball had considerately arranged for me to go with him on a MATS plane to Milan, whence we would motor up to Villa d'Este for the Bilderberg Conference. He was delayed by a press conference, a television appearance, and other chores, so we did not get off from Orly until about 8 o'clock. The luxuriously equipped Convair made the journey uncommonly pleasant; within two hours we were at the Milan Airport, and the three passengers (Miss Taylor of the State Department being the third) had a swift one-hour run behind a police escort car to the hotel. Went to bed at one a.m.

April 2, 1965 - Friday

The waves on Lake Como broke steadily during the night against the terrace wall, creating the illusion one was on a boat.

There was an American delegation meeting at 8:30 a.m. in the rooms of Arthur Dean. The representatives at the Conference were:

This is the first time I have ever attended one of these meetings, and by the end of the day was more than favorably impressed by their usefulness. I had been invited on several previous occasions, and am glad that this time I was able to go. Prince Bernhard is a wonderful chairman, polite but firm in holding speeches within bounds, and forcing a five-minute rule, except in special cases, on the participants.

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1A

BILDERBERG MEETINGS

Villa d'Este Conference
2, 3 and 4 April 1965

H.R.H. the Prince of the Netherlands
Chairman
Ernst H. van der Beugel
Honorary Secretary General for Europe
Joseph E. Johnson,
Honorary Secretary General for the United States
Johannes Heynen
Honorary Treasurer
Arnold T. Lamping
Deputy Secretary General for Europe

AUSTRIA	PORTISCH, Hugo
BELGIUM	ANSIAUX, Hubert SNOY et d'OPPUERS, Baron
CANADA	DEUTSCH, John J. GRIFFIN, Anthony G.S. McKINNON , Neil SAUVE, Maurice
DENMARK	KNUDTZON, Harald NØRGAARD, Ivar TERKELSEN, Terkel M.
FINLAND	NYKOPP, Johan
FRANCE	~~ARON, Raymond~~ BAUMEL, Jacques BAUMGARTNER, Wilfrid S. HUVELIN, Paul LECANUET, Jean
GERMANY	~~ABS, Hermann J.~~ BARZEL, Rainer BERG, Fritz ELLINGER, Otmar ~~SOLAR, Fritz~~ SCHILLER, Karl

RELEASED

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GERMANY (cont'd)	WOLFF von AMERONGEN, Otto
GREECE	ARLIOTIS, Charles C. ATHANASSIADES, Bodossaki PIPINELIS, Panayotis
ICELAND	BENEDIKTSSON, Bjarni
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	BROGLIO, Manlio KRISTENSEN, Thorkil LENNEP, Jonkheer Emile van MARJOLIN, Robert E. SCHWEITZER, Pierre-Paul
ITALY	AGNELLI, Giovanni CARLI, Guido CEFIS, Eugenio LA MALFA, Ugo MALAGODI, Giovanni F. PEDINI, Mario PETRILLI, Giuseppe PIRELLI, Leopoldo RUMOR, Mariano VITTORELLI, Paolo
NETHERLANDS	BLAISSE, Pieter W. KOSTER, Henri J. de LOUDON, Jonkheer John H. LUNS, Joseph M.A.H. SCHOLTEN, Ivo
NORWAY	HØEGH, Leif HOLLANDER, Johan A.
SWEDEN	FALK, S. Olof J. WALLENBERG, Marcus
SWITZERLAND	BROGGINI, Gerardo REINHARDT, Eberhard
TURKEY	BIRGI, M. Nuri ECZACIBASI, Nejat F.

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UNITED KINGDO	EDINBURGH, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of
	BENNETT, Sir Frederic
	GEDDES, Reay
	HEALEY, Denis
	LUDLING, Reginald
	MOUNTBATTEN of Burma, Lord
	TAVERNE, Dick
	WARBURG, Siegmund
UNITED STATES	BALL, George W.
	BRADEMAS, John
	BREWSTER, Kingman
	BRUCE, David K.E.
	COLLADO, Emilio G.
	COOK, Donald C.
	DEAN, Arthur H.
	DONOVAN, Hedley
	HEINZ II, Henry J.
	LINDSAY, John V.
	McCLOY, John J.
	McGHEE, George
	PERKINS, James A.
	PETERSEN, Howard
	RESTON, James
	ROCKEFELLER, David
	ROOSA, Robert
	SAMUELSON, Paul A.
	SCHMIDT, Adolph W.
	STONE, Shepard

Reuss - Henry

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The agenda for the first day consisted of one item "Monetary Cooperation in the Western World." Since many of the great monetary experts of the West were there, the discussion on this topic was stimulating, although inconclusive. A good deal was said on the subject of the US balance of payments, and also about American investments in Europe. Except for a luncheon adjournment, talk went on from 10:00 a.m. until 7:00.

George Ball was expressly invited by Prince Bernhard to make an exposition on the situation in Vietnam. He did this brilliantly for about an hour; if there were dissenters from the views expressed by him, they were silent.

We had cocktails on the terrace in the lingering sunshine, [redacted] then dined. I met many former foreign friends and acquaintances there, under easy conditions which facilitated frank conversation.

April 3, 1965 - Saturday

I [redacted] received word, first from Mac Bundy and afterwards from London, that I was to lunch with the Prime Minister on Sunday and attend a meeting beforehand with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so this morning was my last session. The subject today was "The State of the Atlantic Alliance." In the course of the discussion many critical remarks were made about the policies of the French Government in relation to the Alliance. Only one member of the French delegation, M. Baumel, seemed to be a Gaullist. He had a difficult, if not impossible, position to defend, but did his best, and expressed himself without heat, which is said not to have been the case at the last Bilderberg meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, where he engaged in caustic debate with other participants.

I motored down to Milan with Mr. Kristensen, Secretary-General of the OECD, separating from him there to take a BEA plane to London.

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April 4, 1965 - Sunday

The President, after having dispatched Deming of the Treasury several days ago to London to talk about the British financial situation, decided to send Kermit Gordon, Director of the Budget on a similar mission. Arrangements were made for him to call on Jim Callaghan this morning. Since any publicity about the visit would be undesirable, Gordon, Sam Cross and myself, after a preliminary talk with Phil Kaiser at the office, drove to the Foreign Office parking area, then went through the garden entrance of 10 Downing Street to see Jim Callaghan at 11 Downing Street. He had with him Sir William Armstrong, Sir Denis Rickett, Sir Eric Roll, and Robert Neill. Callaghan made an excellent impression on Gordon. He talked at length, but in a relaxed way, about the chief features of his budget and foreign exchange problems. Afterwards, we retraced our steps to 10 Downing Street, to lunch with the PM. The guests were the same who had gathered in the Chancellor's office, with the addition of Sir Burke Trend, Secretary of the Cabinet.

The Prime Minister told us interesting details about his meetings with General deGaulle in Paris a couple of days ago. He seemed satisfied that he had obtained an assurance of French Government support for whatever efforts might be necessary to counter attacks on the pound; I am not as sanguine about the extent of this commitment, as is the Prime Minister, although I do not share the belief that the French are conspiring to undermine either the pound or the dollar--they are too intelligent, apart from other reasons, not to realize the ultimate consequences of such action on their own currency.

The PM told us, as had Callaghan, of the Government's decision not to go ahead with the TSR-2 aircraft. We remained late at Downing Street, and Gordon

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made off for the airport in the afternoon. He had a cover story, in the event his visit might attract the notice of journalists, but it seems to have passed unobserved. I have, as seems to be the general case, a high opinion of Gordon's personality and ability.

Sasha arrived yesterday from Boston, and it is a joy to have her here, in her usual gay and affectionate spirits.

April 5, 1965 - Monday

I paid a return call on the Swiss Ambassador, Beat de Fischer-Reichenbach, at 21 Bryanston Square. He is in a stew over orders from his Government to tear down the architecturally attractive buildings they own in that neighborhood with a view to replacing them with a concrete, steel and glass structure. This would ruin the harmony of the square.

Sasha came down to lunch with me at the office. Afterwards, Fisher Howe, Charge d'Affaires at The Hague for the last ten months, had a talk with me. He presented a few days ago to the Dutch Government a request for their agrément to the appointment of Bill Tyler as Ambassador there. Foreign Minister Luns had told me at Lake Como how pleased he was over our Government's decision, and that consent would certainly be granted by the Queen, to whose attention it would shortly be called. I asked him if he minded my speaking to Prince Bernhard on the subject, to which he agreed. Bernhard does not know Tyler, but said he would make a particular point of seeing him after he reached the Netherlands.

I went to the farewell reception given by the Israeli Ambassador and Madame Lourie in the King David Suite at 22 Great Cumberland Place. When I went to this same address to attend the memorial service in the Synagogue for

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President Kennedy, I had no idea that underneath the Synagogue were these vast and well disposed areas of entertainment. I am sorry to see Lourie leave. He has been a cooperative and excellent Ambassador.

Tonight, eight of us (E, Sasha, Janet Auchincloss, Kisty Hesketh, her three boys and myself) jammed our bodies into the Checker and went to see a much heralded detective movie called "The Ipcress File". It was a satisfactory mixture of horror, gun play and Secret Service plots.

Iris and Freddy Winthrop, with Frank Appleton, came in to see me this afternoon. Although he must now be at least 80, Frank is still faithful to his unalterable schedule of going each year to the Grand National at Liverpool, then to the Badminton show, at which Iris will ride in a hunter class.

April 6, 1965 - Tuesday

I paid a return call on the Ambassador of Paraguay, Dr. Don Ernesto Manuel Gavilan, who is the same age as myself. Although he has been here a year, he has not troubled himself overmuch to learn English, so we conducted our intercourse through a Paraguayan interpreter, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. His Excellency went a bit further than most of our colleagues in heartily endorsing not only American conduct in Vietnam, but all US policies of every nature. When I next have an attack of the blues, I shall go and call on him again. Meanwhile, I await impatiently a large package of Paraguayan tea, to the delights of which he wishes to introduce me. This morning we devoted ourselves entirely to his home grown coffee. It was so strong that the spoons almost stood up in the cups.

Last night I was informed that I would probably be sent for by the PM in the course of the evening or this morning. I received a telegram from Mac Bundy on

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the reason for this. It seems [redacted] the Prime Minister [redacted] told Gordon he would be glad to send Oliver Wright to Washington to give us a private debriefing on his talks with de Gaulle. Bundy replied thanking the Prime Minister for his generous suggestion, but wondering if it would not be more efficient and save Wright's time if the same thing could be done with me. I [redacted] expected this morning to hear more on this subject, but so far have received no word from Downing Street.

I took Sasha to lunch at the Grill Room of the Cafe Royal.

I have been greatly interested in a series of articles running in the Sunday Observer about the use and ownership of Britain's land. Out of Britain's 56 million acres, over six million--equivalent in area to Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cumberland combined--are now under some form of public ownership. The Forestry Commission alone, the UK's oldest nationalized enterprise, founded in 1919, owns about 2,550,000 acres. Another big category of land in public ownership belongs to local authorities. In addition, the Services are large holders; the Army has 425,000 acres, the Air Force 156,000, and the Navy 70,000. The National Coal Board possesses 314,000 acres, and the British Railways about 250,000. Civil airports account for another 50,000 acres under public ownership. The Crown Estates, amounting to 285,000 acres, enjoy a status rather more difficult to define. Strictly speaking, they belong to the Queen, but the revenue from them does not go to her, but to the Treasury. The Crown Estates were the monarch's private property until the reign of George III. He agreed to hand the revenue over to the Treasury in exchange for a Civil List--a fixed income from public funds. Each sovereign on accession has the option of renewing this arrangement. At current values the monarch would do well to change it, since the last published accounts gave the net annual revenue as £2,822,749. The present understanding, however, has acquired the force of tradition.

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The Church Commissioners, who might be described as the property division of the Church of England, own 170,000 acres. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have 275,000 acres.

All of this leaves about 50 million acres in private hands.

This is Budget Day. There is vast interest in it everywhere, not least in this Embassy. A number of our people will spend the afternoon in the Galleries of the House of Commons, listening to the Chancellor's speech. I was informed after lunch that our Treasury Department wished to make a statement tonight expressing its official views on the budget. This notion alarms me, since unless it is carefully handled it might result in great embarrassment for us and for others. I sent off this telegram on the subject:

Frazier Meade came to see me. Afterwards, Congressman Maillard, of California, who is here for the IMCO (Merchant Marine) conference, called on me. He was secretary to Governor Warren from 1949 to 1951, and was elected to Congress in 1952. He is the ranking Republican member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I was much taken with him. He was an Assistant Naval Attache in London, serving under Alan Kirk, for part of the time; Joe Kennedy was Ambassador. He told me how divided opinion was in the Embassy in 1940 about the British being able to hold out against the Germans. Of eight men in the Naval Attache's office, six believed in the hopelessness of Britain's cause; Kirk and he were on the other side. Bill Donovan talked to them, and said he was going to urge the minority view on President Roosevelt. Raymond Lee, the Military Attache, was, as I well knew, a convinced believer of Great Britain's ability to survive; Ambassador Kennedy held strong opinions to the contrary. Later Maillard, a Naval Reserve Officer, served in the Pacific.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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ACTION: SecState Washington FLASH Date: April 6, 1965

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Cat. A - Caption removed; Transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: [illegible] Date: 2340

NODIS

For Secretary from Bruce. Pass to White House.

I would like to emphasize how essential I think it is that the US exercise more than usual caution and restraint in whatever official statement or comment we make initially about the UK budget.

I recognize that in view of the attention which this budget is attracting, and the importance it is expected to have on the future of sterling, the US will be pressed to provide its official views at the earliest possible moment. I also recognize that in view of the present uncertainties in the exchange markets, we will want to state our opinion with promptness, and in a manner that will be as helpful as is possible under the circumstances toward removing the doubts about sterling.

Nonetheless, I think we should take care to avoid responding too quickly and too enthusiastically to the British proposals. Such a response might not appear genuine to the rest of the world, and we might engender suspicions that the US and Britain had jointly planned the budget and our response, which would be most unfortunate. Particularly, with the experience of last autumn surcharges, many of the Europeans and others

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are only too ready to suspect the Anglo-American special relationship in matters such as this; consequently in our endeavors to be helpful we might induce a contrary reaction.

Moreover, a precipitous comment could have a harmful and unfair effect on the Government here. From what I have heard of the procedures followed in the past by Chancellors of the Exchequer in presenting a budget, the mere allegation that a Chancellor had indicated in advance to other than his Cabinet colleagues details regarding its contents would be, if proven, the ruin of his reputation. I instance the fate of Hugh Dalton, whose offhand remark to a friendly journalist on an inconsequential feature of the message he was to deliver in a few minutes, led to his subsequent resignation and political degradation.

In view of the unusual circumstances, and frankness, with which Callaghan has dealt with our officials in the past few days, I urge upon you the need of not arousing speculation on/linking US approval of the budget with any hint of prior knowledge of any of its provisions.

GP-2.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - April 6, 1965

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The Ambassador of El Salvador, Dr. Don Jose Antonio Melendez Prado, called on me. Having been here for 6-1/2 years, he is relinquishing his post and returning to practice law in his own country. I am especially sorry to see him go, for he and Victor Santa Cruz of Chile have been friends of mine since shortly after my arrival. This leaves Victor as Doyen of the little Latin American Diplomatic Corps.

We went to a dinner tonight, given by the von Hofmannsthals for the Hedley Donovans. Donovan, a Rhodes Scholar, formerly on Fortune, is now the head of Luce's ramified organization. Amongst the other guests were Princess Margaret, Diana Cooper, the Droghedas, Cyril Connolly, Cecil Beaton, the Richard Clurmans. After dinner, a number of other people came in, including the Woodrow Wyatts. Woodrow good-naturedly taxed Diana Cooper with having circulated a remark made by him during a lunch at which they had both been present that "the Prime Minister (Wilson) is a crook." He then added that this had done his political career no good. Diana retorted that since at least a dozen people had overheard his indiscretion, he should not blame her for repeating it. He indicated no particular displeasure, then said his observation continued to be true. Next, we all had a fascinating conversation with Diana, who had been down in the country visiting the gambler, Mr. Aspinall's, private zoo. There she witnessed the odd mating habits of two gorillas. When I left, more reinforcements were coming in.

April 7, 1965 - Wednesday

I paid a return call this morning on the Ambassador of Hungary, Jeno Incze, at 35 Eaton Place. He talks much more like a British businessman than a Communist diplomat.

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I went on from there to pay a return call on the Danish Ambassador, Erling Kristiansen. He is an accomplished economist and diplomat. We had a long talk about yesterday's budget. He thinks the prospects for righting the UK imbalance in foreign accounts are not rosy, and that it will take a long period to bring better order into them.

I lunched at home with E and Sasha. Afterwards, we tried to settle upon colors for the two additional rooms now being painted.

Mac Godley came to see me at the office. He finds his job as Ambassador to the Congo fascinating, but said he must leave there at least once a year for a vacation, as he is doing at present. He gets along well with Tshombe, but regards Kasavubu as almost hopelessly non-cooperative. There are fewer than 500 mercenaries in the employ of the Congolese Government; without them, he believes the rebels would have taken over the country.

Gaston Coblentz came over to see me from Paris.

Amongst packets of vituperative letters, occasionally we receive one praising our Government. An instance of this is the following:

Finally, I had a visit from Lord Fermoy, who wished to consult me in strictest confidence about a member of the staff attached to our Embassy who has become emotionally involved with a near relation of his.

Tonight we had a dinner for:

The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury
Lord St. Oswald
Lady Hesketh
Mrs. Lancaster
Prince Roderick Ghyka
Mr. and Mrs. Keswick
Mr. and Mrs. Fenston
Mr. Hugh Cavendish
Mrs. Lang
Mrs. Clarkson
Admiral and Mrs. O'Grady
Mr. Clark
Sasha Bruce
Mr. Wells

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133 East Street
Prittlewell
Southend-on-Sea, Essex

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I am writing this letter to you because I am sick of reports that the general feeling in Britain is that the U. S. forces in Viet-Nam and Laos should quit. This is reported to be more true in colleges and high schools, but, this is just not true. I know several people who attend either college or high school and most of them agree that the U. S. forces must stay. If they did quit both countries would fall under the ghastly boot of communism. In the college I attend the general feeling is that USA MUST STAY. I am only sixteen but sixteen is old enough to know the facts.

So please discount any rumours that the British on the whole has the "Yankee Go Home" attitude. The narrow minded critics do not realize that Britain is also, indirectly fighting against communism--in Malaya we are fighting for a threatened people threatened by Indonesia which is backed up by Red China.

So keep on doing your wonderful work--the majority of this country is behind you.

Yours,

Rick Bastin

British College Student

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April 8, 1965 - Thursday

Herbert Blankenhorn, newly appointed German Ambassador, came to see me this morning. He will soon present his credentials. I have known him well for years. He studied here in 1926 at the London School of Economics, and speaks French and English with complete fluency. His last post was Rome; before that, he was in Paris, first as Germany's representative at NATO, and afterwards as Ambassador to France. He anticipates this assignment will last about four years, after which he will retire at the age of 65 to his place near Basle. There has been some hue and cry against him in the British papers because of his having joined the Nazi Party during the Hitler regime, though there seems to be no evidence that he did so other than to retain his position in the Foreign Office. He has never been popular in the United States because of his presumed connection, while a junior officer at the German Embassy there, with Bund activities.

Blankenhorn differs greatly in temperment and approach from all other officials I have met in the German Foreign Office. It would be difficult at a first meeting to determine his nationality. He is by nature gay, witty, full of humor, has a keen intellect, unusual powers of observation, and is far more subtle than most of his associates. Whether, as often alleged by many people who distrust him, he is tricky and unreliable, and ~~is~~ too facile, remains to be proved. He has always been a favorite of the old Chancellor, who liked him especially for his social qualities, and used him as a counterpoise to Walter Hallstein. These two talented men are long time rivals who profess friendship and admiration for each other. During the EDC period, they were relied upon by Adenauer to carry out his instructions during most of the German negotiations on that subject. Blankenhorn told me that Hallstein has decided against becoming a candidate for

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President of the
the Bundestag, preferring to be, if elected, [redacted] new Executive for Community institutions.

Ex-
He said the Chancellor is busily engaged in writing the first volume of his memoirs. There will be three volumes in all, the last of them dealing with the Chancellor's youth, as well as his early political career. In the first volume the Old Man criticizes almost everyone in public life with whom he was connected. Attempts are being made to dissuade him from its publication before the German election. He has now gone off to Cadenabbia to brood. Herbert says the ex-Chancellor is in wonderful health, still reads without glasses, and overhears distant whispers. At 89, he continues to relish food and wine of every description.

Blankenhorn believes the CDU will outpace the SPD in the election, but will not secure an absolute majority. Under such circumstances, he favors, as do many other Germans, a coalition Government. He finds Schroeder an excellent Foreign Minister, but without political party support. Schroeder has been cast to the wolves by Adenauer, Erhard, and fiercely pounced upon by Franz Josef Strauss. They have tried to pin on him responsibility for bad relations with France, their Middle East troubles, including the Israeli policy, and in fact [redacted] have unfairly ascribed to him most of the recent failures in German diplomacy. Schroeder is pro-Anglo-Saxon but is not anti-French except in the sense that he does not accept the French desire for effective domination of German foreign affairs Herbert says that Erhard is still widely popular with the electorate, though considered by the sophisticated a weak Chancellor.

Elias McQuaid, our Consul General in Edinburgh, came to see me about the notice from the Department requesting his voluntary resignation on the grounds he has twice been included by selection boards in the lowest 10% of his class. He is 48 years

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old, will be entitled to a pension of about $7,000 a year vs. his present salary of about $22,000. After almost twenty years of service he feels distressed and humiliated by this verdict. I am sorry on personal ground about this decision. Bill Tyler and I have known him longer than almost any of his professional associates. From what I have heard of his management of the Edinburgh office, he has performed well there, and enjoys the respect of that exacting community. When I go home I am to try to arrange for him to remain on the rolls until December 31.

I paid a return call on the Brazilian Ambassador, Carlos Alves de Souza Filho. He has just returned here after almost six months absence at home. Since retirement in the Brazilian Foreign Service is mandatory at 65, he has only one more year here, after having served as Ambassador in Paris for 7 years, and the same length of time as Ambassador in Italy. He is irrepressibly jocose. He said he had never been able to use his residence in London since his arrival last year, because of the dilatory habits of the English workmen who were engaged in making repairs. They have been in occupancy for over a year, and he despairs of their work terminating before another twelve months. The reason for his long absence in Brazil was that Foreign Service Officers there are required to come home every five years for a period of five months. This practice was initiated by his father-in-law when the latter was President of Brazil. The President discovered that his Ambassadors in France and Italy had not visited their homeland for 20-odd years, and spoke Portuguese with strong foreign accents.

I lunched at the Time-Life Building on the invitation of Murray Gart, entertaining for Hedley Donovan and Richard Clurman. According to my understanding of a letter from Gart, I was to be the sole guest, and would be expected to talk

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frankly about the political, economic and financial situation in the UK. Such was not to be the case, for I found there the Soviet, Polish, Swedish and French Ambassadors. Joe Harsch was also one of the guests. [redacted] There ensued a series of controversial conversations such as I have not previously heard in the Diplomatic Corps. Donovan directed a far-ranging question to Soldatov about Soviet-American relations. The response was, as he might have anticipated, a statement of conventional Soviet doctrine, including condemnation of US policies, and almost a whimper over how little the aggressive people of the United States understood the peace-loving designs of the Soviet Government. I could not let him get away with this without a rejoinder, so for an hour or two we good-humoredly sparred. Finally, the French Ambassador courteously observed that he thought this confrontation neglected the interests of other nations than our two, so the fray then became general. It was all fine entertainment.

Lord Fermoy came to see me again this afternoon.

Bill Trimble is here for a few days. He is now Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. He would like to be appointed Ambassador to Tunisia.

We had a reception tonight at the residence for the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas, attended by delegates from many Western European capitals and a good representation of leading American business executives and wives. Paul Getty was there. Why he goes to such functions, which he frequently does, is beyond me, but he seems to enjoy them. He said that frequently motoring back and forth from Sutton Place, a trip of about an hour and a quarter, was unsatisfactory, so he was thinking of taking a flat in London.

The provisions of the British Budget seem to have allayed speculation against the pound. George Brown has followed it up wi[redacted]nt on his Incomes

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GUTGOING Amembassy London

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ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON 4893

JOINT EMBASSY/USIS

State for PNA/UK; USIA for IRS

British Gallup Poll conducted March 25-30 on standard national sample approximately 1,000 cases shows:

1. If the U.S. government asks Britain to help in the war in South Vietnam what should we do? Send troops 10%, send war material only, 15%, take no part 56%, don't know 15%.

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2. Do you approve or disapprove of the recent American armed action in Vietnam? Approve 30%, disapprove 45%, don't know 25%.

3. A group of Labour and Liberal MPs have protested against the use of gas by Americans in Vietnam. Do you agree of disagree with this protest? Agree 55%, disagree 30%, don't know 15%.

4. Do you believe that it is possible or impossible to reach a peaceful settlement of differences between China and the West? Possible 37%, impossible 36%, don't know 27%.

5. All things considered which country do you think is ahead

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Date:

in space developments at the present time the U.S. or Soviet Russia? US 11%, Russia 73%, neither 5%, don't know 11%.

6. Do you believe that it is possible or impossible to reach a final peaceful settlement of differences between Russia and the West? Possible 62%, impossible 21%, don't know 17%.

7. As far as the UN is concerned which of these two solutions seems the most suitable? That all the major nations have the same influence, 32%; that the five great powers, America, Russia, Britain, France and China, have the predominant role, 41%; don't know, 27%.

BRUCE

PAO:WLClark

JTPetty:ll
April 7

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We had a lunch for Katie Louchheim. Dora Gaitskell is enjoying her reentry into politics through the House of Lords, especially anticipating occasional assignments to the UN in New York.

Katie is distressed over [redacted] ineffective personnel management in the Department; I have been so for years.

Following were the guests at lunch:

Lady Gaitskell
Mr. and Mrs. Hamish Hamilton
Mr. and Mrs. Lasky (Encounter)
Mr. Charlton (Ministry of Works)
Miss Sturges-Jones (Conservative Party)
Sir Edward Hall-Patch (banker)
Mrs. Louchheim
Miss Woods (Mrs. Louchheim's assistant)
Minister and Mrs. Kaiser
Sasha Bruce
Miss Drowne
Mr. Clark
Mr. Chalmers Wood
Mr. Irving Fuller
Mr. Wells

April 11, 1965 - Sunday

Sasha left us this morning for Boston. Last night she read us some of her Chinese work. She is, in every respect, so satisfactory, unselfish and charming.

Duncan Sandys came to see me this morning. Today's papers carry at length his speech on the necessity of Britain joining Europe. We discussed this, but the object of his visit was otherwise.

He is unofficially sponsoring a plan for world security to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. He left me a draft of his tentative thoughts put forward as a basis for argumentation.

This is a real April day - temperature about 55°, alternations of sunshine and rain.

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Findley Burns and Harry McKee came to the house this afternoon; we talked about the latest proposals from State to close, or even to reopen, Consulates in the United Kingdom. This indecision is pitiful.

Findley stayed behind to inform me that Bill Crockett [redacted] reached him yesterday in Rome by telephone, to ask him to serve as Director of Personnel at the Department. This would mean the sacrifice by him of appointment as a Chief of Mission, which had seemed certain. Findley felt that, as a Foreign Service Officer, it is his duty to heed this strident call. I advised him to fly home, and ascertain what his terms of reference would be, before he reaches a final decision.

April 12, 1965 - Monday

E and I took the 1 p.m. TWA for Washington. Phil Kaiser [redacted] came to see me beforehand, and Monnet [redacted] telephoned me from Paris.

Our flight turned out to be hellish, owing to a long stop over in New York. The wind whistled across Kennedy airport, the commotion was like a sandstorm in the Sahara.

Dick Nixon was on the plane, with my old OSS associate John Shaheen. They had been in Finland and Moscow on legal business for John's oil company. The ex-Vice-President sat awhile with me, and I found his conversation instructive. He was interested in my comments on the increasing importance of television to the fortunes of British politicians. I told him of Douglas-Home's tribulations in that connection. He observed that if one is not photogenic, all the arts and crafts of make-up can do little to improve the actor's appearance without almost completely distorting it. He should know.

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Frazier Meade met us at Dulles airport. We went to Kay Halle's house, at 3001 Dent Place, where we shall stay while in Washington. Kay was there with her foreign service lodger, attractive young Gardiner Brown. We had left London thirteen hours earlier. After consuming delicious lentil soup, we tumbled gladly into bed.

April 13, 1965 - Tuesday

Breakfast of baked eggs, bacon, English muffins, Scottish honey, Florida orange juice, Italian coffee, prepared by the forever youthful cordon bleu Susan.

To the Department, picking up Averell Harriman on the way. He does not believe Ayub a suitable initiator of discussions over a settlement in Vietnam, but prefers the Canadians.

Kay Halle has advanced the idea for a group of Sir Winston's friends to buy a bronze head of him by Sir Jacob Epstein for presentation to the White House. It is presently for sale at Hechts'--the price $17,000. Averell has embraced this opportunity with youthful enthusiasm; I am slated to subscribe, and am glad to do so.

Lots of interviews at the office. Talks with Tyler and Ball. The agrément for Tyler has been given by the Netherlands Government, so he will probably reach The Hague toward the end of May. I am intensely happy over this.

Lunched with Tyler at the Metropolitan, on shad. Did more business at the Department this afternoon, then went to see Mac Bundy at the White House.

E and I dined tonight with Susan Mary and Joe Alsop. The others were the Bob McNamaras, Kay Graham, and Bill Walton. There were many references to Alice Longworth, who is dictating, tape recording, or otherwise, outlining her memoirs. Some doubt has been expressed whether she should r[illegible] FDR's long romance with Lucy Mercer (Mrs. Rutherford). Once he wanted to divorce Eleanor

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to marry her, but his dominating mother stopped him by threatening to cut off his allowance. I think Alice should in print be as wickedly indiscreet as she is in conversation.

April 14, 1965 - Wednesday

Truman fetched me to the Department. He fears he may lose his job at $115 per week, plus overtime, as chauffeur for the American Machine and Foundry Co. they are thinking of closing their Washington office.

Read the scanty position papers on Harold Wilson's visit. He is expected to talk especially about the British economic situation and Vietnam.

Lunch with E at Lorraine Cooper's. John [redacted] expected to be there until he remembered he had accepted a lunch at Blair House given by the Vice President for Mayor Willi Brandt.

Afterwards, E and I walked around to 1411 34th Street to look at the garden, particularly the lion mask just installed in the fountain--it presented a brave appearance.

I stopped in my office on Wisconsin Avenue to see whether there was anything left there that might tempt Mr. Arpad. I shall send him four French crewel-work 18th Century chairs, and a Louis XVI architect's table on approval.

Back to Foggy Bottom, then to Kay's, where Mildred Bliss, the Andre Vissons, and the Macgill James came to see us.

Yesterday, I forwarded to Averell this letter, sent to me for delivery to him by a woman purporting to have married him in 1913; she is obviously mad.

We dined on the contents of numerous cartons sent over by the Chinese restaurant, Oasis.

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HRH Princess Françoise de Bourbon-Orléans
Oak Ward,
Nolsbury Hospital,
St Albans, Herts.
11 April 1965

His Excellency
The Hon David Bruce
American Ambassador
American Embassy
Grosvenor Square
London W1

Your Excellency:

I pray your Excellency to send the enclosed letter to my husband Mr William Averell Harriman. I will be so grateful & I pray you to send me his address.

After His Excellency Mr Wm

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Averell Harriman had made the loans to Ha[illegible] Chiefs [illegible] Division Bureau of National Health, 1945 got the loans and started Universal National Health Welfare State. I was kidnapped the 19th night by 8 men at 8 o'clock in the morning straight out of the Revolutionary Tribunal out of the [illegible] I have been a prisoner ever since. It is not right that I have the hell of the American loans. I need my husbands help. I was married to Gunn at Sierra Madre 1913.

Thanking you for your help.

Princess [illegible]

I am held in [illegible]

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HRH Princess Françoise de Bourbon-Orléans
Oak Ward
Napsbury Hospital
St Albans, Herts,
England.
11 April 1965

His Excellency
The Hon Mr W Averell Harriman
care of His Excellency
The Hon David Bruce
American Embassy
Grosvenor Square

My dear Husband Averell:

I've asked you to come to Napsbury Hospital to get me out of this where I want for you. On Feb. 24 1948 after Anne Boston got you to Dan, I ran Sir Stafford Cripps I was Reuter's Reader & mem at 12 o'clock in the morning I came bedroom in Hampstead and brought here by the Rapid Emergency Ambulance in the National Health.

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They got your loans and didn't leave me a petticoat. They took everything I had. It isn't right that I have to pay all of the loans. I have been mistreated and used in the worst labors. There is much brutality to me because I am an ancestor of the Negro. I fought the Negro but they would not have done to me as cruelly. I need money from you to live as a Negro is walking. I need money because of the Code work I am doing. Your pay is through the years work on my Code work and all Code work I did for the United States Navy. I was married to you at Sierra Madre 1913 and I have always wanted you so I want you to cohabit with me. I need you so.

With much love,
Your very loving uncle
Princess Tranquil Star Woman (Gail)
I am [illegible] tattooed name.

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April 15, 1965 - Thursday

Shortly after nine o'clock Bill Tyler and I motored to Andrews Field to meet Prime Minister Wilson and his party. We passed the Jefferson Memorial near which the Japanese cherry trees were in ecstatic bloom.

The President has been fretting over the Wilson visit, thinking it unnecessary to see him except at lunch, after which he hopes to leave for Texas. Dissuaded from such curtailment, he received the PM alone, chatting with him in the Oval office. Meanwhile, Pat Dean, Burke Trend, William Armstrong, Derek Mitchell, Oliver Wright and other Britishers remain with our American group in the Cabinet room.

The luncheon, much delayed, was a stag affair, with Senators and men[illegible]s of the House in conspicuous attendance. Delicious food, California wines, speeches pledging eternal Anglo-American friendship by the two Chiefs. The President told me to see him next week. I sat between Congressman Ford and Killick of the British Embassy.

At the office, I talked to the Secretary, and many others, about policy and personnel matters.

The Bunker mission has proved a failure. Sukarno gave us another kick in the teeth; I suppose Howard Jones will rationalize this by stating it might have been worse.

McNamara talked to me about a replacement for Bill Tyler. I suggested that Ellsworth Bunker be asked to undertake the task. Bob, who is consulted by the President about many things, will be at the ranch, and will speak to him about it.

Tyler and I saw the Wilsonites off this evening at Andrews; they seemed pleased with their brief visit. Reaction to the PM's speech last night in New York, before

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the Economic Club audience of two thousand has been favorable. Wilson was bouncy, expressing full confidence in his measures for bettering the British financial and trade balances, a formidable, risky operation.

Sasha arrived from Radcliffe tonight; we had a late dinner at Kay's for young people.

April 16, 1965 - Friday

Good Friday. We (E, Sasha, her friend Lucinda Train, and myself) took the 10 a.m. two propeller Piedmont Airlines Fairchild plane to Lynchburg. An hour and a quarter trip, including a stop at Richmond. Rough, uncomfortable, much tossed about in the little craft.

Jamie, the imperturbable, met us and drove us to Staunton Hill. I have seldom seen the grounds in greater beauty. The Chinese and Japanese cherry trees were in gorgeous flower, the daffodils had just terminated their bloom, dogwoods and wisteria are about to burst into color, the pink dogwood always the first, Judas trees (redbud) are out, as are japonica and forsythia.

This is the first time we have been here since the furniture, stored in Washington, was repatriated. There were several smashed pieces, but the great majority was unharmed.

The thickets at Golden Hill have been bulldozed; I shall plant lespedeza there to feed quail. Lightning has taken a fearful toll--two centenarian white oaks, a still older red oak, a gigantic mountain ash.

Long walks; the children went fishing, but in vain, although the pond is reported to be bulging with large-mouth black bass, fat on their diet of bream.

Fried chicken for lunch, hamburgers for dinner; [redacted] tomorrow, country sausages are promised for breakfast, spare ribs for lunch, Brunswick stew at night.

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April 17, 1965 - Saturday

Such a day as never was. Blinding sunshine, cooling wind, temperature 65°. I was incessantly occupied, chasing about the grounds and house, meditating embellishments. For two days we have not thought of the political world. The local radio stations carry no international information, we have no television or newspapers. This is bliss.

April 18, 1965 - Sunday

Easter Day. Temperature at noon was 78° in the shade, high winds. The singing of birds awoke me, two scarlet cardinals flitted from bough to bough outside my window.

After demolishing a turkey at lunch, I read and walked. The others frisked about in the swimming pool, reporting the water as cold but not unbearable. The girls practiced archery, then went fishing.

When I am away from Staunton Hill, I often think it is madness to bear the expense and trouble of it; when I am here, I cannot endure the thought of leaving it. E, Sasha and Nicky love it with passion, Davie regards it with tolerant amusement. Elizabeth and Jamie are jewels. Nicky telephones each evening from St. Paul's to ask what we have been doing.

April 19, 1965 - Monday

A 20 degree drop in temperature since yesterday. Raining. I drove the girls over our former farms.

Found Mr. Nichols, the architectural expert, waiting for me at the house with his son, and Mr. Richards of the University of Virginia. Nichols is publishing an illustrated book on Virginian buildings, including houses, shot towers, covered bridges, and oddments, this autumn at the Chapel Hill Press. They had

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come down from Charlottesville on their way to take photographs of B[redacted] Hill.

Removed the Bugatti bronzes of a rhinoceros and a lion from the garden wall to the gun room. They looked too alien on their emplacements. Extracted a small cast iron statue, after Donatello's David, from the cellar, where it had rested obscurely since 1926, when Miss Louise Dawson of Baltimore [redacted] sent it to me from Florence. Also resurrected, in Elizabeth's laundry, two prone bronze dolphin plaques, somewhat the worse for dampness.

E and I called on the Pete Carters this afternoon. It is comforting to have this sturdy, reliable couple within crow call of our house.

April 20, 1965 - Tuesday

Still raining. The girls got up at 5:45 to catch a plane at Lynchburg. E and I followed suit at 7:30. E distributed clothes to Elizabeth and her kin--it looked like a charity bazaar.

Jamie always delays his financial appeals until the last moment; I was hooked for $750 to purchase a lawn-mower and a power spray against red spider, and also $100 to buy a double sink for the Hamlette kitchen.

Our plane, a little Martin, was an hour late in tak[illegible] ad the good fortune to lunch with Dean Acheson at the Metropolitan [illegible] I went to the Department, saw George Ball, Ellsworth Bunker and o[illegible]

Ellsworth, one of the finest men I know, had me read a draft of his report to the President on his recent trip to Indonesia. He expects Sukarno to proceed with the nationalization of all foreign investments within his jurisdiction. He will pro[illegible]y to renegotiate the 1963 agreements with international oil companies, and speed up their takeover. Bunker thinks Subandrio, the Foreign Minister, is a complete stinker, relying for support on the PKI (Communist party--Pekin oriented).

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He believes Sukarno's domestic political position and popularity are almost impregnable, and he will probably remain in control of the country until he dies, or until his health is hopelessly impaired. In spite of many rumors about Sukarno's serious illness, Ellsworth found him lively and energetic. The report advocates a drastic reduction of official American personnel in Indonesia, and making the residuary United States presence as inconspicuous as possible.

Findley Burns, arrived from London this afternoon, came to see me at Kay's. Listed for Ambassador to Libya or Uganda, Crockett has changed his mind and decided to dragnet him into becoming personnel director for a truncated foreign service. I feel quite despondent over still another reorganization now planned for State. Seldom have so many incompetents wielded so much power.

April 25, 1965 - Wednesday

Day for spring clothes. E and I went to Security Storage and obtained three signatures of witnesses to her execution of a codicil to her will, signifying her residence in D. C.

At the office, a succession of interviews.

Lunched with Marian Leiter at the Rive Gauche. At long last, her finances are being brought into order, a previously unmarketable stock promises to make her moderately rich. This rejoices me, for no one is more generous than she.

Pinky Thompson is near death in Georgetown Hospital.

I had an engagement to call on the President this afternoon, but it was cancelled because of his Italian visitors, Signor Moro and Company. Instead, I saw Bill Moyers, who questioned me, at the President's request, about personnel matters. Moyers is attractive, brilliant, able. Afterwards, I had a cheery encounter with Mac Bundy, and the three charming nymphs in his office.

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Tonight, Kay mounted a dinner for us, Averell, Joe Fowler (Secretary of the Treasury), his wife, and Gardiner Brown. Joe possesses a rare combination of firmness and tolerance. Averell, the noble Roman, came under fire for not having written his memoirs; we believe he may be secretly engaged on this, though when he would find leisure to do so is a mystery.

April 22, 1965 - Thursday

Spent much time off and on with Findley Burns, discussing with him Crockett's desire to have him undertake a powerless personnel job in the Department. This is one of the numberless whimsies of the Administrative innovators, dreamed up by conniving theoreticians. Instead of reorganizing and expanding, they ought to clean up the stews they have created.

Lunched with Harry Schwartz at the Metropolitan.

late
In the/afternoon, E and I called on Alice and Dean Acheson. Alice is to have a show of her paintings at Geneva this summer. Dean was radiant, pleased with the jeux d'esprit he has been throwing off in speeches and seminars, pungent in his observations, his keen sense of the ridiculous paramount.

Averell [redacted] summoned me to his house, where in the presence of his deputy, Mr. White,(of a family established on the Eastern Shore of Maryland since 1688) he [redacted] instructed me on Afro-Asian affairs, and representations I was to make to the British Government in an effort to coordinate our policies.

I took E, Kay, and Gardiner Brown to dinner at Frances Tavern in Georgetown, located near Gordon Gray's house, in the historical block that Fred Brooke, Bob Bliss and others, including myself, [redacted] saved from destruction many years ago. The dinner dishes were not as good as the setting; it was mediocre fare at the rate of ten dollars a head; in spite of the prices, the place was jammed.

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April 23, 1965 - Friday

20th wedding anniversary. E went off early to New York. I met Judge Pearson, of Wilmington Trust Co., at the Metropolitan, where I signed my new will before three club employees, and executed a supplementary trust agreement. While in Washington, I have sought to equalize approximately the trust funds of our three children by a cash gift to Nicky, whose account la substantially behind the others.

Took the noon shuttle to New York. The temperature in Washington [redacted] 70°, at La Guardia [redacted] 47°.

Had a late lunch at The Brook on shad and roe, ensconced between Ollie Rodgers and Simon Elwes. We had an instructive interchange on the subject of shellfish; Elwes praised extravagantly the quality of oysters at Bradley's, on Swallow Street, London.

Put in a couple of hours with George White at 713 Park Avenue. Rain all day.

Went to the Colony Club, where E is staying, to commence our anniversary celebration. We dined around the corner at the Colony Restaurant; it was an enchanting, sentimental evening, E looking utterly beautiful, and in a gale of high spirits.

April 24, 1965 - Saturday

Took the 10 a.m. PanAm plane for London; E leaves New York tomorrow morning for two days in Paris. Sunny, 45° weather at Kennedy airport.

E and Joe Alsop have communed each day about Sasha's desire to spend most of the summer on an archaeological expedition. Joe is always an extraordinarily painstaking friend. In this instance, he has spent many hours exploring with experts what digs might take her on. At present, the most favorable opportunity

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seems to be in Anatolia where an enterprise is flourishing under the patronage of the University of Pennsylvania.

Jim Tull met me in London, after a 6-1/2 hour flight. The mass of invitations, messages, notification of the presence here of friends, acquaintances, and unknowns, was enough to daunt anybody. I went to bed at 2:30 a.m. (8:30 p.m. in Washington) but was wide awake at six. I wish I could adjust myself, as Foster Dulles so easily did, to difference in hours between continents.

April 25, 1965 - Sunday

A day fully occupied with trivia. I finished rereading Allen Dulles's authoritative The Craft of Intelligence, read everything, including corporate statements, in two issues of The Economist, ditto for Fortune, dashed off some letters, inspected the wine cellar, walked for an hour, generated theories about the management of greenhouses. The temperature was 55°, the mallards are in a state of considerable unrest, the dogs, awaiting their mistress, are moody.

April 26, 1965 - Monday

I spent the day on inter-office matters.

Larry Lowman stopped by this afternoon to see me, and I took him out to the house. He says [redacted] Ed Murrow is in hopeless condition and will shortly die.

Tonight I was a dinner guest of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Clubs at the Piccadilly Hotel. I sat between the Chairman, Mr. Allen, and Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, both Englishmen. Allen was once Parliamentary Private Secretary to Anthony Eden. He considered Eden already an ill man at the time of the Suez crisis. I found de Freitas intelligent and agreeable. There is considerable speculation over why he does not occupy a high position in Government.

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April 27, 1965 - Tuesday

Lunched with Diana Phipps at the Cafe Royal.

Mr. Konthi, Secretary-General of Seato, called on me. He wishes to meet the Secretary's plane on Saturday, and also to see him Sunday.

I had a talk with Mrs. Katherine Byron, former Member of the House of Representatives, and the widow of former Representative Byron.

Nicholas Johnson, Federal Maritime Administrator, came to see me. He is a personable man of 31, said to be a close friend of the President, and considered one of the bright young men in Washington. He was formerly Professor of Law at the University of California.

I dined tonight with Oliver and Moira Chandos at 20 Pelham Crescent.

Joe Alsop arrived this evening, to stay a few days before going on to Vietnam. E returned tonight from Paris.

The others at the Chandos dinner were Patricia Hamilton, John Sparrow, Nancy Lancaster, and the Droghedas. Oliver is one of the wittiest conversationalists in Britain. He made a good deal of fun of the Government's tax proposals as presented to the House of Commons today. Drogheda, speaking not as an expert on music, but in his Financial Times capacity, thought that parts of the program would prove to be ill considered and harmful.

April 28, 1965 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. I went over and made minor corrections in the interview I gave last summer for recordation in the John Foster Dulles Oral History Project at Princeton. I remitted the following to the Library:

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April 27, 1965

Dear Mrs. Miller:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 13, 1965, and copy of the tape recorded interview held with me for the Dulles Oral History Project last June. I am returning the transcript to you. I have made only a few changes in it. These seem to me necessary for the sake of clarity. Also, I did take the liberty of eliminating a good many "very's" and "that's"--two words which I especially dislike the free use of, but which I do not seem to be able to avoid using too frequently.

I have also signed a letter of restriction, which I enclose.

Very sincerely yours,

David Bruce

Mrs. H. K. Miller,
The Papers of John Foster Dulles
Oral History Project,
Princeton University Library,
Princeton, New Jersey

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The John Foster Dulles Oral History Project

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Transcript of a Recorded Interview

with

AMBASSADOR DAVID K. E. BRUCE

Dr. Philip A. Crowl, Interviewer

London, England

9 June 1964

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PREFACE

This transcript is the result of a tape-recorded interview conducted by Dr. Philip A. Crowl of the Dulles Oral History Project with Ambassador David K. E. Bruce on 9 June 1964 in London, England.

Ambassador Bruce has read and approved the transcript as corrected.

The reader should bear in mind that he is reading a transcript of the spoken, rather than the written, word.

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Dr. Crowl: Ambassador Bruce, I usually start these interviews with the same question, which is to ask you to recall, if you can, the circumstances of your first meeting with Secretary Dulles.

Ambassador Bruce: Well, I had known Mr. Dulles when I was living in New York, particularly because of a long friendship with his brother, Allen. I saw him at that time only on social occasions.

My first professional association with him came later when he was in the State Department as Special Assistant and when I was Ambassador to France in Paris. Mr. Dulles came over there several times, but the particular instance that I recall is when he was there to deal with the Japanese Treaty that he had negotiated almost single handed. I went with him on the interviews that he had and the negotiations ~~that~~ he carried on with the French government. It was a most remarkable performance because

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he needed no assistance, ~~and he needed no help~~ in explaining this very complicated affair to the officials of France.

Then later, he used to stay at our house in Paris -- that is, in the Embassy residence. ~~Later, when he became Secretary of State, I continued as there.~~

I had been Under Secretary of State during the period between the election of President Eisenhower and the date of his inauguration. In that connection I saw a good deal of Mr. Dulles because I had been assigned by the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, the responsibility for keeping Mr. Dulles briefed on pending affairs until he took office.

Later on, while he was Secretary, I was sent abroad as the United States' representative to the Coal and Steel Community and also as the United States' representative to the interim committee that was attempting to construct what was then commonly referred to as the EDC (the European Defense Community). So, for almost two years I was serving under the direction of the President, President Eisenhower, and of Secretary Dulles, in that capacity.

Some time later I went to Germany as Ambassador, and during that period as well, Mr. Dulles was Secretary of State. It was particularly while I was occupying those two offices that I had most of my transactions with him and, of course, got to know him, as a man and as a friend,

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Dr. Crowl: Going back to the period of 1951, when you were in Paris, can you recall any details of his negotiations with the French? Anything that sticks out in your mind as particularly significant?

Ambassador Bruce: No. Except the masterly way in which he explained the intricate clauses of the Japanese Peace Treaty. It was a remarkable performance because he was thoroughly familiar with it -- as he was with anything pertaining to legal language -- but it also was an interesting side light on his mental capacity. There was no question -- I was so struck by it at the time -- there was no question ~~that~~ asked him by the Japanese experts in the Quai d'Orsay that he couldn't immediately answer.

Dr. Crowl: Were the French satisfied with the explanations, as you recall?

Ambassador Bruce: Oh, yes. They never needed to have a further meeting on the subject.

Dr. Crowl: In this interregnum period between November of 1952 and January of 1953, your job, among other things, was to brief Mr. Dulles in matters of State under the orders of Secretary Acheson?

Ambassador Bruce: Yes. To call to his attention anything which would seem to require his familiarity with the pro-

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blem involved. There were very few of them because he was a great student, as you know, of American foreign policy. He had been in the Department of State prior to that period serving as a special advisor and also he was, during that same ~~length of~~ time, absent in connection with preparing for the assumption of his duties in January of the next year, and so there was ~~very~~ little occasion really to brief him in the ordinary sense.

Dr. Crowl: Did you notice then or have you observed since any abrupt change in policy between Secretary Acheson and Secretary Dulles, or any radical differences of opinion between them in respect to foreign policy.

Ambassador Bruce: No. I was not conscious of any radical changes of policy. I thought the approach, as it would be the case with any two men, particularly superior men such as they were, was obviously different -- let's call it the "style" of diplomacy was different. And I'm sure ~~that~~ they would have had and did have sharp differences of opinion about policy as time went on. But I'm not familiar with any details of that.

Dr. Crowl: Would you want to characterize this difference of style?

Ambassador Bruce: Well, I think Mr. Dulles' natural habit of approach to a diplomatic problem differed from that of

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Mr. Acheson in one major particular. I don't think Mr. Dulles ever consulted groups of people or experts as freely as Mr. Acheson did. It was said of him often that he carried the State Department around with him in his hat. It has been said of other Secretaries of State -- notably Mr. Byrnes. But I think that between the two of them, Mr. Dulles was much more inclined to make decisions, sometimes entirely on his own, than Mr. Acheson had been. But both of them were extremely strong Secretaries of State. They knew their own minds and they, of course, were extremely well informed.

Dr. Crowl: Did you have any personal experience with this? That is, did Mr. Dulles make decisions on matters in which you were involved and not consult you, that you recall?

Ambassador Bruce: No. But don't forget that during the whole period that I served under President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, I was stationed abroad. I had no departmental working relationship with him. When I came home, I would report to him and usually these were just brief interviews. He often sent me telegrams of instruction and sometimes personal letters.

Dr. Crowl: Coming down to the period of 1953/54, when the European Defense Community was at stake, could you speak

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a little bit about Mr. Dulles' views on the EDC as you understood them?

Ambassador Bruce: Well, Mr. Dulles was a tremendous believer in what was then called European Integration -- in all of its forms. It commenced, as you are aware, with the European Coal and Steel Community. The European Defense Community was a later potential development which never came to fruition since it was finally voted down by the French Parliament. Mr. Dulles preserved throughout that entire time a marked predilection for carrying the unity of Europe further and further and further. I would have said that his attitude toward it was similar to that of Jean Monnet in France, and it had been true through succeeding administrations. Mr. Acheson and President Truman, Mr. Dulles and President Eisenhower, and then later on their successors, were all believers and have continued to be, in European unity. So, it became a rather fixed principle of foreign policy, but Mr. Dulles was always a tremendous enthusiast about it.

Dr. Crowl: You recall his speech in which he used the term "agonizing reappraisal" referring to France and the reluctance of the National Assembly to ratify the EDC treaty. You were in Paris at this time?

Ambassador Bruce: I was in Paris at the time.

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Dr. Crowl: Would you like to comment on the reaction in the French government, or at least those people with whom you were in touch, to this speech? Do you recall?

Ambassador Bruce: Well, I remember very well the newspaper reaction -- first, the morning after he had made these remarks, which actually, as I recall, were at a press conference,-- and also the comments made by members of the French government thereafter, and by members of the Parliament, as well. I have never believed myself that the use of those two words had any influence on the votes. I think the votes had already been more or less determined, and ~~without~~ lacking the backing of the government then in power. It is as if the President of the United States submitted a treaty to the United States Senate for ratification and didn't say that he approved it or disapproved it; ~~I don't think that~~ such a treaty would have a very good chance. And ~~that~~ was the situation which came very shortly after Mr. Dulles made that speech. It was said to have been tactless, unnecessary. I think because of the publicity given it that it was not helpful to the cause he advocated. I don't consider it to have been disastrous to it.

Dr. Crowl: Do you recall, I think it was September of 1954, after the Assembly had refused to ratify the EDC treaty, Mr. Dulles en route from the Far East stopped at Bonn and then he flew directly to London and by-passed Paris. This

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was regarded at the time as a deliberate rebuff to the French government, indicating his displeasure with the failure of ratification of EDC. Do you recall any mention of this at the time or any such interpretation by members of the French government?

Ambassador Bruce: No, I do not. I remember enough of the incident to recollect that the newspapers at the time referred to it as a deliberate slight. But on the other hand, as his trip, like that of Mr. Eden, who was trying to gather the threads together, was directed at trying to form a policy with which the French government would agree, my guess is, in retrospect, that both of them were anxious to have an understanding reached between the other partners before they approached the French government. But I don't recollect the incident well enough to say more than that. That's a surmise.

Dr. Crowl: Speaking of Sir Anthony Eden. Did you observe Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden together at any time?

Ambassador Bruce: Oh, I saw them quite often together, but not under circumstances where anything was being discussed except that rather limited field in which I was then engaged.

Dr. Crowl: Would you care to make any observations about the relationship between these two men -- as individuals,

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as well as statesmen?

Ambassador Bruce: No, because I know it only by reputation. Whenever I saw them, they were reciprocally polite.

Dr. Crowl: Correct, in that sense?

Ambassador Bruce: Correct, yes. And they drank and ate together and seemed to me to be carrying on the sort of normal civilized intercourse that people would. It was widely rumored, probably believed, that for a period of some years ~~that~~ Mr. Eden and Mr. Dulles entertained a mutual dislike for each other.

Dr. Crowl: But you, yourself, . . .

Ambassador Bruce: I wouldn't have known it.

Dr. Crowl: One of the writers of a book about Mr. Dulles (a chap named Goold-Adams -- you may have read this book) makes very much of a point that Mr. Dulles entertained a rather anti-British sentiment, at least compared to his feelings toward the French and the Germans. Did you ever observe any evidence of this? Any indication of it?

Ambassador Bruce: No, I did not. But don't forget, that again, I was dealing, for the first two years, with matters concerning which the British had very little connection and when I was in Germany the question as to whether or not

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Mr. Dulles preferred Germans to British is one that never came up, and it wouldn't have in my post and my relationship to it. He was certainly, on a personal basis, on terms of greater intimacy with Chancellor Adenauer than he ever was with any British statesman; ~~But~~ the relationship between them was extraordinarily close.

Dr. Crowl: How would you explain that closeness?

Ambassador Bruce: I think Mr. Dulles admired Adenauer -- admired the constructive achievements for which he was so largely responsible in Germany. He liked his character. They were fond of discussing religion together, for example; I think there was quite a bond there. And then he considered him a strong man. Chancellor Adenauer, on the other hand, had tremendous admiration and also a ~~very~~ profound liking for Mr. Dulles, and, therefore, as time went on, their relationship became -- I think the only word for it is -- an intimate one, inspite of the difference in ages.

Dr. Crowl: When they were together did they speak English?

Ambassador Bruce: Yes, they always spoke English. No, I'm sorry, I mean Mr. Dulles spoke English and Chancellor Adenauer spoke German and there was a translator, although Chancellor Adenauer understood a great deal of English, and he understood a great deal of French, but if Mr. Dulles had fluency in German I am unaware of it. I rather think

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he did not speak German, although he spoke French easily.

Dr. Crowl: He spoke French and Spanish both. You were Ambassador in Bonn in 1957 and 1958?

Ambassador Bruce: I was there for two and a half years, from March 1957 until November 1959

~~it is perfectly shameful, but I don't know exactly what years. I think it was 1957 until the autumn of 1958. I went over early in 1957 and I was there all together just about two and a half years.~~

Dr. Crowl: You were there though, at the time that one of the Berlin crises precipitated by Stalin's six-month deadline . . . ?

Ambassador Bruce: Yes. Yes.

Dr. Crowl: When you were there, did Mr. Dulles ever visit Bonn?

Ambassador Bruce: Oh, yes. He visited several times when I was there.

Dr. Crowl: Do you recall anything outstanding from these visits?

Ambassador Bruce: No. Except, again, because of the authority with which he spoke on behalf of our government and the friendship entertained for him by the Chancellor, his visits always resulted, it seemed to me, in a clearer understanding

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on the part of the Germans of the reasons for our policies and also generally ~~with~~ their agreement to whatever it was, provided it ~~were~~ reasonable, that Mr. Dulles proposed to them.

Dr. Crowl: At these times, did he have any associations with members of any of the opposition parties in Germany?

Ambassador Bruce: Not that I know of. There wasn't any real reason why he should have because he was there on short trips. He was ~~very~~ pressed for time and he was dealing, after all, with the government in power. I have no doubt ~~that~~ he was aware of the stresses and strains in German internal politics, but except at large receptions -- and there always were one or more when he was there -- I doubt whether he met the leaders of the opposition parties, ~~in~~ ~~private~~.

Dr. Crowl: You must have observed the reaction that Mr. Dulles' image had on the public in Germany. Was he well liked as a statesman and person in general by the public?

Ambassador Bruce: Yes, I think he was. And respected.

Dr. Crowl: More so than elsewhere in Europe, would you guess?

Ambassador Bruce: I think, yes. Because we had no major controversies. It is the only term I can think of in this connec-

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tion. We had no major controversies with the German government, and the relationship, in some respects, was less complicated than it was elsewhere. They had no colonial possessions. Nor in that period did they take any particular interest in overseas problems of any kind. They were still in ~~the~~ a state of resuscitation, regeneration.

Dr. Crowl: You were in Bonn at the time of the Lebanon crisis, weren't you?

Ambassador Bruce: Yes.

Dr. Crowl: Do you recall any reactions in the German government to American policy at that time?

Ambassador Bruce: After an initial fear of what the consequences might be of the landing, then they considered it, I think, a bold stroke and approved of it. The Chancellor ~~was~~ had ~~after~~ initial hesitations-- ~~and~~ but I don't think he ever expressed ~~it~~ them either privately or publicly, -- ~~but he must have entertained it to some extent in his own mind.~~ (The press, you know, all over Europe was stating . . . or some of the people who were writing for the newspapers foresaw a major conflict as a result of it.) ~~But~~ The Chancellor was ~~very~~ firm about it, and I am sure communicated to Mr. Dulles and to President Eisenhower his approval of the step.

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Dr. Crowl: Did you know of any disapproval in government quarters or elsewhere of the use of our airfields in Germany to support the Lebanese operation? I think some planes flew out of Germany.

Ambassador Bruce: No. Again, there was an ~~initial~~ early newspaper reaction. They feared there might be reprisals if it came to a massive conflict, and the reprisals might involve Germany because some of our planes had used German fields to take off from. But that was a ~~very~~ temporary thing.

Dr. Crowl: Of course, you know the government did not join in this thing.

Coming over to this country, and I'm really coming up to the present. Perhaps you don't want to answer this question. The public image of Mr. Dulles in England, as I have observed and read about it, is still not good. I think generally it could be said that he is, in a sense, an unpopular figure in this country still. Do you believe this to be true and, if so, do you have any explanations for it?

Ambassador Bruce: I would think that the opinion, ~~at the time~~ when he was Secretary of State, of him in England was, on the part of many, unfavorable. This was mostly connected with the Suez affair. All sorts of passions were brought into play at that time, and they considered that Mr. Dulles' conduct of American policy in regard to Suez, regardless of

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the merits or demerits of their own Suez policy, had been unfriendly on his part. And I think that was the genesis of the idea so often spoken of afterwards that Mr. Dulles was fundamentally antagonistic to Great Britain. Although I never discussed it with him, I don't myself believe ~~that that~~ This was the case. He certainly didn't handle them gently in connection with the Suez affair. ~~And~~ Whether he was right or wrong about it and the way in which it was handled is an entirely different thing. But the impression was created then that he was hostile to Great Britain.

Dr. Crowl: Could we go back in time still a little further. (I'm jumping all around chronologically.) After the inauguration in January of 1953 and for most of that first year, there was a lot of newspaper talk about low morale in the foreign service and about Mr. Dulles' unpopularity within the foreign service in the Department of State. Were you aware of this at the time? Is there anything to it?

Ambassador Bruce: I couldn't answer that question because I wasn't in a position to observe it. I went abroad in February of that year, as I recall it, and did not go to the State Department thereafter except in the course of fleeting visits.

In the beginning I think there was a general impression because of what had happened with McCarthy -- a general impression that the State Department was going

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to have a very rough time, indeed. Many of the officers were apprehensive that their futures might not be as favorable as they ~~would~~ should have ~~liked~~ reflected, and ~~the~~ The ~~that~~ atmosphere, before Mr. Dulles came into office, in the change of administration, was not a good atmosphere. But what resulted afterwards, I just don't know.

Dr. Crowl: You were never aware of any of your colleagues then, or any of your subordinates, feeling resentful toward Mr. Dulles' personnel policy in respect to the foreign service?

Ambassador Bruce: Yes. I certainly knew of members of the foreign service who felt that he had something of a bias against the foreign service, although I can't recall particular instances where that came into focus so far as an explanation was concerned. I ascribe some of it, you know, to the fear that people naturally have whenever you have a change. And I think in the case of Mr. Dulles, he was such a strong-minded man and at times not the most tactful -- very free in the expression of his convictions -- that all these things which have to do with a personality will not be sorted out until time has gone on and later historians have amassed the necessary knowledge founded on deep research, instead of on gossip.

Dr. Crowl: Could we get in the field of Mr. Dulles as

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a person? You knew him socially. Was he a pleasant social companion?

Ambassador Bruce: I always found him extremely pleasant as a social companion. During the period he was in the State Department he had given up drinking, as I remember it, anything except Overholt rye whiskey.

My first meeting, I think, with him was in the house of a friend, or of his brother Allen, when we had a great wine auction of the cellar of somebody who had lately died in New York, and Foster was not only the largest buyer, but certainly the most discriminating buyer. He took a tremendous interest in those days in food and in wine. Even after he had given up wine, he was always interested in whatever he ate. He was ~~very~~ fond of reminiscing. He had a splendid memory.

And in his own house, his devotion to his wife -- there was really something absolutely charming about it -- the relationship between them. His interest in his brother, Allen. In everything connected with the family. I would have said that in moments of relaxation he was a delightful social companion.

Dr. Crowl: Did he have a sense of humor?

Ambassador Bruce: I wouldn't have said in a marked degree. He had more of a sense of wit, than of humor.

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Dr. Crowl: How do you make the distinction?

Ambassador Bruce: Well, I think ~~very~~ often a well-organized mind, when it unbends and turns playful, is more likely to engage in wit than it is in a sort of broad humor. I wouldn't have thought him a humorous man in the Falstaffian sense.

Dr. Crowl: Did he appreciate the humor of a situation?

Ambassador Bruce: I don't think he found anything humorous which was very serious, especially from a national standpoint. He took a ~~very~~ grave view of his responsibilities and also of all public affairs.

Dr. Crowl: As you know, the public image of him is that of a rather dour Presbyterian. I gather this is not your impression of him, from your personal knowledge.

Ambassador Bruce: I think he was a mixture. As I say, in his family life and in many of the things that he liked in the recreational field . . . Good gracious! He would swim in water so cold it would freeze almost anybody else to death. He loved to go off -- I never went with him -- but he loved to go off to that camp up in Canada and lead, probably, the simplest life ~~that~~ anybody can imagine. And wherever he was, he was able, once he had disposed of a problem, for a time at least, to abandon all care and to divert himself

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by . . . I don't think by dour enterprises, by the sort of things which normally a man of his age might particularly like. But he had this enormous vitality -- a desire to walk, to swim, to exercise. I don't know when he gave up playing tennis, but he was really quite a demon on the tennis court.

Dr. Crowl: He had a bad back. I can't recall when it occurred. Did you ever sail with him?

Ambassador Bruce: No.

Dr. Crowl: Did you ever hunt with him?

Ambassador Bruce: No.

Dr. Crowl: Did you ever play tennis with him?

Ambassador Bruce: Oh, yes. I played tennis with him, but long before he was Secretary of State.

Dr. Crowl: Was he a good tennis player?

Ambassador Bruce: He played well. He wouldn't have been a tournament man, but he played well -- and aggressively.

Dr. Crowl: Can you think of anything that I haven't covered that I should have covered -- that you would like to say about Mr. Dulles, either as a person or as a Secretary of State?

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Ambassador Bruce: Well, the way in which he faced what he must have realized was the inevitability of his end made a tremendous impression on me. He came to Germany on his last trip, and he was staying at the Embassy residence, and it became necessary because of the fact that the Chancellor feared that he was a desperately ill man for him to make some statement on the subject to the Chancellor. He talked to me about it before he did, and I knew he was in physical agony. I never have known -- I don't know whether the members of his family ever knew (perhaps his wife did, ultimately) or whether he realized ~~that~~ this was a fatal illness, but he was in excruciating ~~tremendous~~ pain and you certainly wouldn't have known it, unless you were sitting next to him, ~~sitting with him after going to bed, you know~~. You could just see on his face that something was really quite dreadful in the way of pain. But from that time on, and after he went home, and then, of course, he went to hospital, I saw nothing of him.

I did have one most remarkable instance of what a collected, and in many respects, thoughtful man he was. I had remained on in Germany beyond the time when it had been agreed ~~that~~ I should leave, and for certain reasons I did want to go. It was a question of children going to school and my time had been up for a considerable period. Within a few days of his death, he wrote me a letter and said that he was disposing of different things connected

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with the Department of State, and that he had spoken with President Eisenhower about it when he had come to see him at the hospital. He wanted me to know that all arrangements had been made, and I could leave when it suited my convenience, and he was so informing his successor. A very remarkable thing for a man to do who is on his dying bed.

Dr. Crowl: Well, one final question. I ask this at the end, and maybe you have answered it. Would you like, off the cuff, to give an opinion, an estimate of Mr. Dulles as a Secretary of State, as a diplomat?

Ambassador Bruce: The only reason I would not like to do it is that I can't form an estimate (what I consider, a valid estimate) of what I think of him as Secretary of State or as a diplomat until much more time has passed. I could write an essay about him which would be admiring. I could write an essay which would be critical. But one's approach to that depends really on the judgment of time. He was a most remarkable man.

Dr. Crowl: Well, I think that is a good answer. Is there anything you would like to add?

Ambassador Bruce: No, nothing. I've enjoyed talking to you.

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I went to dine
With a friend of mine
Who dined off porcelain plates
Of a kind so rare
That it stirred your hair
To think of their possible fates.

For some were Ming,
And others were Ch'ing
(Whatever those names may be),
And the food was divine,
And the wine, the wine,
Intoxicated me.

There were ines - those
Were of "famille rose",
And coffee of "famille noire",
And a choice dessert
Of "famille verte"
Preceded a choice cigar.

But alas for the end
Of dinner and friend:
For he happened his eyes to raise
As I started to rub
The burning stub
On a bit of his finest glaze.

He was perfectly nice,
But as cold as ice,
As he rang for my coat and hat,
For Ming is a thing,
And so is Ch'ing,
That mustn't be used for that.

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I received a letter from a group of people who have been fasting since Easter to protest against the war in Vietnam. Two of those who presented the letter were recognized by the Marine downstairs as having been amongst those who chained themselves in the Embassy a few weeks ago. The letter was as follows:

April 29, 1965 - Thursday

I went to see the Ambassador of Vietnam this morning, at 14 Victoria Road. He had been home last month. He said the morale of his people had greatly improved as a result of American bombing. As a former North Vietnamese, he thinks the idea that the people of that part of the country will only be strengthened in their aggressive intentions by bombing is entirely erroneous. He believes the Chinese Government constitutes the real bar to reaching a settlement.

I had a series of talks during the day with Findley Burns about his conversations in Washington with Bill Crockett. Crockett called me on the telephone this afternoon, and told me he and Findley had agreed to disagree on the proposed reorganization of the State Department, and added that he would like to find a good position for Findley. I responded by repeating my willingness to let Findley go at any time it seemed necessary in the best interests of the Service and those of Burns's own career. Bill then consulted me about John Leddy as a replacement for Bill Tyler. I told him I had a high opinion of Leddy's abilities in economic and financial fields, but knew nothing about his capacity on the political side. I suggested he have someone consult Douglas Dillon, to ascertain the latter's views about Leddy, in view of their close association when Douglas was Under Secretary of State.

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52 St Martin's Lane,
London, W.C.2.

28th April, 1965.

The Ambassador,
United States Embassy,
Grosvenor Square,
London, W.1.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, have been fasting since Easter Monday at 7.0pm, and we will end our fast on this coming Thursday, ten days after the fast started.

We have been fasting as a protest against the war in Vietnam and to draw the attention of the world to the fact that ordinary human beings are being killed in this vile and horrible war. We want this war to end straight away and we should be very pleased if you would call to see us at Speakers Corner, Marble Arch, where we are fasting, before Thursday evening, as we should like to discuss with you, the role of the United States in this war and to see if something can be done to stop it.

Looking forward to seeing you,
Yours Sincerely,

Christopher Broad,.	Edward Freeman.	Kati Mitchell.
Christopher Holmes.	Julian Maurice.	Derek Blackburn.
Inge Oskarsson.	John	Sarah McCalliskgy.
John Rety.	Lynne Streckland.	John True.

Letters also sent to the Chinese Charge D'Affairs, the Vietnam Embassy and Mr Michael Stewart.

P.S. We would like to share with you a bowl of soup to mark the end of our fast tomorrow at 7 p.m. at Speaker's Corner.

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In further regard to Findley, Crockett indicated there is a possibility of leaving him here until the end of the year. He referred to my having "accepted" the designation of Tom Stern as his successor. When I was in Washington Stern told me he expected to come here around the first of July. I told Crockett we ought to keep the record straight. I was never consulted about Stern's appointment, but was told it would be made. I had reservations on the subject, and wanted to consider it further before any definite decision was arrived at, and I did not feel myself committed. For reasons with which he was familiar, I have already had difficulties in digesting other personnel sent here without thorough prior consultation with me, and did not relish the prospect of a repetition of such proceedings. Bill took this amiably, and said we would have further talks about it.

Kisty Hesketh and her son Johnny came to lunch at the office. He consumed three coca colas, 2-1/2 hamburgers, a dish of French fried potatoes--evidencing the keenness of youthful appetite.

I sent a message to Averell Harriman today, about my conversation with Michael Stewart regarding tactics considered between our two Governments in advance of the Bandung II Conference at Algiers in June, about the passage of resolutions unfavorable to our interests:

In connection with the numberless messages about arrangements for the Seato and Nato meetings commencing here this weekend, one came from Rivkin in Luxembourg, reading as follows:

E came down to the office this afternoon to dispose of some invitations.

I had a long talk with Herbert Altschuller, of King Broadcasting Company, Seattle. He has been at Wilton Park, speaking about American policy. He will

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE

Control:

ACTION: SecState Washington

Date:

For Harriman from Bruce.

Subject: Bandung II.

Depsol 6822.

I talked to FonMin Stewart last night about this matter, suggesting we would like to commence discussions immediately with FO and CRO. He said he would consider it, and after discussion with certain associates would get in touch with me today. I have spoken this morning to Nicko Henderson who was present at our meeting, and hope to have an answer this afternoon to communicate to you. I would expect it to be favorable.

Unfortunately, Bottomley will remain abroad for two weeks or longer, but we can handle this in CRO with his subordinates.

GP 4.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/so - April 29, 1965

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"Pierre Werner will represent GOL at London Ministerial and while he 'hopes to see' Secretary Rusk, will not repeat not seek any special appointment.

Comment: For Cabinet Officers of major powers who frenetically rpt frenetacally endeavor to run affairs of but one governmental department, the itinerary of multi-hatted Werner during first ten days of May might provide amusing and even refreshing contrast. Werner will attend EEC FinMin. meeting Cannes May 3 in capacity GOL Finance Minister; then to Vatican May 5 for state visit in capacity GOL Prime Minister; then to Brussels symposium May 7 as GOL Minister of Justice and finally to NATO meeting London as GOL Foreign Minister."

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also do son television interviews in London. I have known him for many years, and have great confidence in his judgment and ability.

Cy Freidin, of the New York Herald Tribune, called on me. He reported interestingly on a long trip he [redacted] recently completed through Africa. He was much impressed by Tshombe, but thinks Nyerere is increasingly unable to cope with his opposition.

Jean Monnet and I have talked several times this week on the telephone about the resolutions to be presented to the Action Committee for the United States of Europe at their meeting in Berlin on the 8th or 9th of May. He is anxious to have whatever proposal is finally adopted printed in full, if possible, in the New York Times. I promised to help him in this. Accordingly, I saw Tony Lewis this afternoon, and we arranged for certain steps to be taken by him after I [redacted] furnish [redacted] him with an English translation of the proposed text. I shall write to Turner Catledge in New York, and suggest he [redacted] give [redacted] favorable attention to this matter, and [redacted] instruct Art Olsen in Bonn to send him the final draft.

Tonight, after an amusing cocktail session with Joe Alsop, E and I went to dine at the Austrian Embassy, where our fellow guests were:

April 30, 1965 - Friday

Admiral Roland, Commandant of the Coast Guard, came to see me this morning. He has been attending the 10th session of the Maritime Safety Committee, and with eight officers will shortly go on to Rome for further meetings.

Governor Romneyof Michigan came to see me, with a dozen of his associates representing a portion of the 70 Michigan officials and businessmen who have been touring Europe. Most of them are officers of small enterprises. I had never

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ÖSTERREICHISCHE BOTSCHAFT
AUSTRIAN EMBASSY

18 BELGRAVE SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Guest-List

DINNER
on Thursday 29th April 1965

8 for 8.15

H.E.The AMERICAN Ambassador
Mrs.Bruce

The Hon.Gavin ASTOR

The Rt.Hon. Lord CARRINGTON
Lady CARRINGTON

The Dow.Duchess of DEVONSHIRE.

The Rt.Hon.Sir Alec DOUGLAS-HOME
Lady DOUGLAS-HOME

The Rt.Hon.The Earl of DUNDEE
Countess of DUNDEE

Sir John FOSTER

H.E.The FRENCH Ambassador
La Baronne de Courcel

H.E.Signora Raffaelina GUIDOTTI

Viscount HAMPDEN
Viscountess HAMPDEN

The Rt.Hon.Lord HARLECH
Lady HARLECH

The Viscount HOOD

The Princess von LIECHTENSTEIN

Capt.Leo LONSDALE
Mrs.LONSDALE

Sir Fitzroy MACLEAN

Lord ROTHERWICK
Lady ROTHERWICK

The Rt.Hon.The Marquess of SALISBURY
The Marchioness of SALISBURY

H.E.The SPANISH Ambassador
La Marquesa de Santa Cruz

Col.Charles VILLIERS
Mrs.VILLIERS

Sir Philip de ZULUETA
The Hon. Lady de ZULUETA

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before met George Romney, and found him, as represented, an engaging man. I went for lunch to the Dorchester Hotel, where the Institute of Directors, presided over by Paul Chambers, Chairman of ICI, entertained in honor of Romney and his following. It seemed as if almost all the big shots of British business and banking were there. They should not have been disappointed in the proceedings, for both Chambers and the Governor made excellent speeches. Of the potential Republican candidates for the next Presidential nomination, I would presently think Romney would have the greatest popular appeal. He is good looking, unusually articulate, and presents well on radio and television.

I sat at lunch next to Major General (Louie) Spears. His books on World War I and II give extraordinary sidelights on what really happened, because of his intimacy with the highest French officials. He later fell into disfavor with General deGaulle because of his activities in Lebanon and Syria. I asked him whether he was not going to write further reminiscences, especially covering his stay in the Middle East. He said he was in process of doing so. He is unusually good company, and a mine of anecdotes. Speaking of Clemenceau, of whom he was a great younger favorite, he said that the Prime Minister, differentiating between the meaning of "accident" and "disaster", observed "If President Wilson fell down a well, it would be an accident; if he were pulled out of it, it would be a disaster."

Flora Lewis came to see me this afternoon, to pay her farewells. Afterwards, I saw Henry Siegbert, who used to be here with Tom Finletter in the ECA days.

With Bill Armstrong, I went to the International Engineering Exhibit at Earls Court, that has aroused so much favorable comment on American industrial products.

Tonight we had a dinner at home for Hugh and Lady Antonia Fraser, Frank [illegible] of the Victoria & Albert Museum, and Lady Katharine Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Watson, Kisty Hesketh, Diana Phipps, Alistair Forbes, and Joe Alsop.

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May 1, 1965 - Saturday

Swam for the first time this morning in the renovated pool in our basement. I am paying personally for its reconstruction. I think it will turn out satisfactorily, although the tiles have been badly damaged, and much of the piping corroded as a result of years of disuse.

Monnet called me from Bazoches about the text of the declaration to be put before the Action Committee for the United States of Europe at their Berlin meeting on May 8th and 9th.

At the office, more people than usual were on duty, expecting the arrival of the Secretary and Mrs. Rusk this afternoon. Dean, however, called me last night to say that because of the trouble in Santo Domingo he would not be able to leave Washington, and was sending George Ball as a substitute. Accordingly, all the many arrangements made for the Rusks personally will have to be cancelled. E was giving a large lunch for Virginia Rusk on Monday, which Mrs. Harold Wilson and other Cabinet ladies had accepted. She is to give another on Wednesday, with Lady Limerick, Lady Reading, and a plexus of other notables.

The situation in Santo Domingo is bad. We are sending in Marines and paratroopers. Several Marines have already been killed. The OAS seems to be displaying its usual lethargy about the matter; some of its members will no doubt bitterly criticize the United States, as the Soviets are already doing, for our imperialistic action in dispatching troops to safeguard the 1200 or more Americans resident in Ciudad Trujillo. Averell is about to take off to explain our policy in various Latin American capitals.

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May 2, 1965 - Sunday

Virginia Surtees came to lunch. I went out to the airport this afternoon with Graham Martin, to meet George Ball. Nevile Bland was there, to welcome him on behalf of the Foreign Office. I always enjoy seeing him.

After George Ball had been interviewed on television, we came to the Chancery and then at 8:30 went to a dinner given by Michael Stewart at 1 Carlton Gardens, at which the following were present:

The Foreign Secretary
Cledwyn Hughes, MP, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations
Lord Walston, Parliamentary Under Secretary in the Foreign Office
Sir Neil Pritchard, Deputy Under Secretary of State in the CRO
Mr. E. H. Peck, Assistant Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office
Nicko Henderson, Private Secretary to the Foreign Secretary
Paul Hasluck, Minister for External Affairs, Head of Australian Seato Delegation
A. R. Downer, Australian High Commissioner
D. J. Eyre, Minister of Defence, Head of New Zealand Delegation
Sir Thomas Macdonald, New Zealand High Commissioner

I took these rough notes on the conversation after dinner:

May 3, 1965 - Monday

George and I left the house shortly after 9 a.m. this morning for Whitehall, where the Seato conference was to open. The delegates assembled in a charming room off the banqueting hall, where we were given port and sherry before going into the courtyard for a brief military ceremony. Afterwards, we traipsed back to the banqueting hall. It is all that remains of the 1622 Royal Palace that was destroyed by fire. It has recently been restored, together with its famous Rubens ceiling decorations. It is a superb room.

The chief representatives of the interested nations spoke, after the Prime Minister had delivered an opening address. All acquitted themselves well. The first business meeting then took place at Lancaster House.

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At 1:30, I gave a lunch at the Chancery for the Philippine delegation. The following were present:

The Hon. Librado D. Cayco, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
The Hon. Jose D. Ingles, Philippines Ambassador in Bangkok
The Hon. Marcial P. Lichauco, Ambassador in London
General Alfredo M. Santos, Chief of Staff, Philippines Armed Forces
Under Secretary Ball
Ambassador Graham Martin
Asst. Secretary of State William Bundy
Philip Barringer

The press for the last two days has heavily played the subject of the Prime Minister's decision to nationalize 90% of the steel industry. The measure will be voted on Thursday, and the decision will be close. The Observer remarked on Sunday that "Mr. Wilson has now climbed into his barrel and is about to shoot Niagara."

The staff at our house is thoroughly distracted. Starting on Saturday, security people moved in with apparatus to test rooms for bugging. There are Scotland Yard people inside and outside, as well as a number of US security individuals. A notice has been put up saying that one must refrain from going into the garden after ten o'clock at night, as a savage dog will be roaming there.

A certain animus still prevails against US Vietnam policy. We had invited about 500 people to meet the cast of "Blues for Mr. Charlie" next week. One of the declarations came from beautiful and talented Vanessa Redgrave, who answered thus:

George Ball, Ambassador and Mrs. Martin, Admiral and Mrs. Sharp, and E and I went to Buckingham Palace for dinner tonight. The guests were received by the Lord Chamberlain and Lady Cobbold; afterwards, we went to the Music Room, to be presented to the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family.

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VANESSA RICHARDSON
30, ST. PETER'S SQUARE, LONDON, W.6.

April 20th

Mrs Richardson thanks
His Excellency the American
Ambassador and Mrs Bruce
for their kind invitation to meet
the cast of "Blues for Mr Charlie"
on the night of their opening
performance; however she very
much regrets she feels unable to
accept the invitation. She would
sincerely like to share in the welcome
given to the magnificent actors and
actresses of the Actor's Studio Theatre, one
of them is a dear friend; but it
would be too uneasy to accept hospitality
at this time when horrifying political
and military policies are bringing so
much pain to the people of Viet Nam.

Yours Sincerely Vanessa Richardson.

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The eighty guests were at tables seating ten each. All the services were on silver gilt plates, with accompanying mustard pots, salt and peppers, candelabra, knives, forks and spoons in the same material. The sideboards were laden with huge silver gilt platters and cups. It was a magnificent sight. I sat at the Duke of Edinburgh's table, between Mrs. Eyre, wife of the New Zealand Minister of Defense, and Mrs. Downer, an Australian.

About 11 o'clock, Evangeline and George Ball dropped me at home and went off to the Savoy Hotel, where the Michael Berrys were giving a buffet supper for James Baldwin and the theatrical cast of "Blues for Mr. Charlie". They came back about 2 o'clock, to report the party as having been a great success. This was opening night for the play; originally we had undertaken to have them all at the house, but the Buckingham Palace affair forced us to cancel this. Now 500 invitations have gone out for the same thing next week, on a day when the Queen is entertaining the NATO people at the Palace. I shall go to that, while E stays at home to get things started.

We went over in detail this afternoon a draft by Bill Brubeck, in answer to an instruction from Washington to the large American Embassies in Europe as to the advisability of the President making a statement regarding European affairs on or about VE Day, May 8. We sent in this product:

Monnet's secretary arrived from Paris, with an English translation of the text to be submitted to the Action Committee in Berlin on May 8 and 9. I sent one copy to Tony Lewis here, and the other to Turner Catledge at the New York Times in New York.

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I [redacted] expected to dine with Jim Bruce, but transportation was so muddled by snowfall that we abandoned the meeting. I was the only diner at The Brook.

February 15, 1965 - Monday

Sunshine this morning. Left Kennedy airport on Pan America's 10 a.m. flight to London, Frankfurt and Munich.

The charming, original Frick girl always travels with one or more animals. Yesterday, it was a long-haired, blonde Peruvian guinea pig, enwrapped in a small box. In the scurry of departure, she had no time to transfer it to her capacious purse; it was pounced upon by an Eastern Airlines employee, and shunted off into a pressurized freight cabin.

From my Brenan book, I have gleaned one piece of intelligence, unlikely to be useful to me in my professional life, but intriguing. It seems that silkworms are not easy to breed, because of their supersensitivity. A slight but sudden change of temperature will cause them to inflate, and exude a milky substance which kills them. They cannot endure a bad stench. Their antipathy is great to the smell of frying fish; exposed to it, they turn yellow and die. The smell of pig manure, or human excreta, is almost equally lethal to them.

This book mentions many local prejudices and sayings. One, unknown to me, was "In the months that have no R in them keep off both fish and women."

It is depressing to reflect how unimaginatively one uses leisure. Undisturbed by conversation or duties today, I was free to do what I wished within the limitations of an aircraft cabin. I read the New York Times, Herald Tribune, Wall Street Journal, Newsweek and Time. No doubt I absorbed some information I should have, but at the expense of several hours of application. Also, I finished

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Brenan's book--an author whom I suspect never was diverted from his purposes by evanescent journalism. Finally, I applied myself to correcting my own book, Sixteen American Presidents. This is to little purpose, for I anticipate no demand for its republication, but the typographical errors in it are so numerous, the phraseology so regrettable, that I feel impelled to hack away at it.

Al met me at the airport. Harold Caccia wants to see me tomorrow morning at 9:30, and the Prime Minister at 10:00.

February 16, 1965 - Tuesday

Before going to the Foreign Office I received a telegram from Washington annulling my previous instructions. It suggested I avoid seeing the Prime Minister, if this were possible, but if not, to confine my conversation with him to generalities. Apparently the timing and sequence of our actions in Vietnam is still under discussion in Washington; they expect to give me material for a full presentation tomorrow. I explained to Harold, and later to the Prime Minister, who was alone with Oliver Wright, the general tendency of our present planning.

The PM is under intense domestic political pressure to intervene as mediator in the situation. He said he would continue to back the US position, even though he was not yet fully aware of what it was. He referred to President Johnson's telephone message to him that I would give him a complete summary of proposed US action. He asked me whether I thought if parallel to my own report it might be well for him to communicate directly with the President. I tried as tactfully as I could to advise he not do so at the present time, but use as a channel his Embassy in Washington.

It is obvious that what is most desired here is a statement by the President.

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I saw Caccia again today and went over with him reports received by the Foreign Office from Trevelyan in Moscow.

February 17, 1965 - Wednesday

I went down to see Caccia again this morning. He repeated to me on behalf of the Foreign Secretary what Wilson said yesterday about hoping the British Government would be kept in a position to reply to critics that it had been fully informed in advance--he would prefer to say consulted--on proposed American tactics. The PM considers a conference desirable and fears any rapid escalation that might involve the Chinese or even the Soviets. Afterwards, I went to see the PM, to tell him that we had not as yet reached a firm decision on the course to be followed.

I lunched at the office and afterwards took the train to Oxford, where I was met by Professor Nicholas and conducted to a seminar on American Foreign Policy in the Wyatt Library of New College. I made a lengthy preliminary statement on the history of American foreign policy, before being subjected to questioning. William Hayter, Warden of New College, representatives from various British staff colleges, and other regular attendants at this seminar, which will continue for several months, were present. I shall be followed later by American speakers on the mechanisms of US foreign policy, its strategic and its economic determinants. The interrogations were pointed, but the consequent discussions amiable. As usual, a good deal of time was taken up with arguments over the non-recognition by the US of the Chinese Communist Government.

Obviously, the subject of greatest interest was Vietnam. In this group of 30-odd persons, there was unanimity on the advisability of our entering into negotiations, and there was the strongly expressed belief that no military victory for the South

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Vietnamese, even with our association, was likely. After the meeting, I had the pleasure of talking to Professor Allan Nevins, who is at New College for a two-year lecture assignment. This eminent American historian is unusually agreeable. He suffered one or more strokes some years ago, but seems to have completely recovered from them. He conside Douglas Freeman's biography of George Washington the best treatment of that character.

I dined in Hall with Professor Nicholas at the High Table. Such occasions are impressive. This room is medieval in architecture, adorned with portraits of prominent New College personalities. I had a chat with Lord David Cecil; he said his brother was making a satisfactory recovery from his severe attack of pneumonia, and [redacted] returned to Hatfield. I arrived home about ten o'clock.

February 18, 1965 - Thursday

Went to see Harold Caccia this morning. The Foreign Office [redacted] received a telegram from Ambassador Trevelyan in Moscow that requires immediate coordination between HMG and ourselves. The Soviets [redacted] previously expressed a possible interest in having the co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China take cognizance of the situation in Vietnam, although there is some doubt whether in doing so they would not be exceeding their authority. At any rate, we worked out during the day and evening a joint position in the expectation of the co-chairmen requesting the Governments who were members of the 1954 conference to furnish them without delay a statement of their views on the situation in Vietnam, and in particular on the circumstances in which they consider that a peaceful settlement could be reached.

I saw Kendrick, of CBS, their intelligent correspondent here, who is shortly leaving; he brought his successor, Mr. Rather, to my office to introduce him.

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I lunched with Dimitri at White's.

Flora Lewis of the Washington Post came to see me this afternoon, as afterwards did Alistair Cooke.

We dined tonight with Anne Fleming. The Morgans, Ali [redacted] Forbes, Morrison, a young Conservative MP married to Anne's niece, were there. After dinner, 15 or 20 other people arrived; when we left about 11:30 they were still talking away. Amongst them were Paddy Legh-Fermor, Christopher Soames, Roy Jenkins, Andrew Devonshire.

Each night of this week after midnight I have been called from Washington on the telephone about Vietnam.

February 19, 1965 - Friday

This morning I was notified that we would make another air strike in Vietnam early tomorrow morning. I was instructed to inform Caccia personally about this. This I did, but had to tell him later in the day, following a telephone call to me from Bill Bundy, that the strike had been cancelled. Kohler had protested against it from Moscow. The operation would, in any event, have had to be postponed, since news came through during the day of another coup d'etat in Saigon. General Khanh has gone into hiding; power has been taken over by a tough colonel exiled to Washington by Khanh as press officer.

I saw John Leddy at the office. Messrs. Bergquist and Breyfogle of the American Society called on me, to go over a list of potential speakers for our 4th of July celebration. I promised to invite Adlai Stevenson, and if he refuses, to try the Chief Justice, who will be coming to London about that time in connection with the Magna Carta ceremonies.

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I lunched with Rowlie Cromer at the Bank of England. He has stirred up much controversy because of a speech delivered by him a few days ago at Edinburgh, in which he said Great Britain was living beyond its means, and government expenses should be curtailed. Michael Foote and some other members of the Labour Party have attacked him, saying he was trying to interfere in domestic political questions, and should be removed as Governor. This is not possible, since the appointment is made by the Queen on the nomination of the Prime Minister for a period of five years. His term still has about a year and a half to run, and a Governor cannot be removed except for insanity, misfeasance, or dishonesty. Cromer is a fine fellow, also an able one. He did more to secure the credits so necessary in the recent crisis than any other individual. At the Basle meeting his impassioned plea for an extension of those credits was, according to our people there, a masterful performance.

The South Vietnamese Ambassador came to see me this afternoon. He is without communications with his government, other than those available to him over commercial channels. I told him we would keep him informed of any information derived from our own sources on conditions there.

We had a number of people for drinks this afternoon, including Jacqueline and Jean Lambert, her three attractive de Fels children, Pat Tinsley and her husband, from Baltimore (they have been on a trip around the world, in the course of which they have interviewed various political figures for later use over his television and radio stations), Joseph Cotten, the actor, with his pretty wife, Peggy Guggenheim's sister, who is having an exhibition of her paintings here, and some others. Jane and Alistair Cooke came to dinner with us. He is a star conversationalist, and wonderfully good company.

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February 20, 1965 - Saturday

Went to the office. The situation in Vietnam remains somewhat obscure, but it looks as if Khanh may have reasserted, at least temporarily, his authority. Our people in Saigon were completely uninformed of any preparations for a coup, and must be deeply depressed by it. I suppose all of our plans for strikes, talks and conversations with the Soviets will have to be reconsidered.

E and I [redacted] intended to go to Paris yesterday afternoon and stay [redacted] over the Monday holiday. I [redacted] hoped to see Monnet while there, but it appeared [redacted] inopportune to make the trip, so we are remaining at home.

February 21, 1965 - Sunday

No telegrams of importance this morning. Washington's lid of secrecy is clamped tight; of course, it is possible they know little more of what is happening in Saigon than they read in the newspapers. Our intelligence people there seem woefully ineffective in discovering incipient rebellions.

Jim Surtees, with her immense bulldog Fortinbras, and Miss Drowne, lunched with us. Poor Fortinbras wheezes like an atomizer; also his bladder is regrettably weak. I have seldom seen completely healthy bulldogs; the configuration of their skulls may be responsible for their shockingly inadequate sinus and nasal passages.

This was something of a dog day. Mr. and Mrs. Norfolk, owners of Tom Thumb, drove up from the country, bringing with them, as a gift offering, a beautiful three month old blue roan cocker pupper, with Hollywood eyelashes. We are to decide tomorrow whether to add him to our string.

Saw on television tonight an OSS-French resistance film. It was excellent, a rare thing in this overdone type of show.

Yesterday's snow [redacted] completely disappeared by nightfall; it is windy, with a noontime temperature of 37°.

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February 22, 1965 - Monday

Washington's Birthday, an Embassy holiday. I think I took my oath as Ambassador on this date, four years ago.

E and I went to F. B. Daniell & Son (Mr. Tregaskis) to attend the opening of their exhibition of engravings and etchings of the 18th century. Then we visited the studio of the Yugoslav sculptor Oscar Nemon, at 20 Pimlico Road. Duncan Sandys recently asked me to do this; he thinks Nemon's busts of Sir Winston the best ever done of him.

Called in at Ian Askew's to look over their stock of antiques.

The painters have started their preparations in the oak panelled room. This pseudo-French, dismal piece will, we hope, when scraped and painted, be livened up. We may carry out a similar operation on the pine in the small family drawing room. I am having the swimming pool, out of action for more than a decade, put in order at my personal expense.

The newspapers continue to speculate over Lord Cromer's future. His warning that, in the short term, the British must show moderation in those activities at home which could be deferred without hardship, in order to be able to carry on more essential expenditures, and also to pare down overseas commitments to what the nation can afford, has evoked some bitter criticism. One Labour MP has asked the Prime Minister "whether, since the Bank of England is publicly owned, he will introduce legislation to ensure that the governor is prohibited from making public speeches on matters that are the subject of controversy between the main political parties."

The Government is embarrassed, for if Cromer were to resign, there would undoubtedly be a devastating run on sterling.

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Al Wells came to see me tonight to tell me about today's "take". There is little of significance in it. Couve is in Washington, advocating a conference on Vietnam; I gather his views have been coldly received.

We had an unexpected, wonderful surprise at Bennison's today. I [redacted] bought there a terra cotta bust of Madame du Barry, for the sum of 360 pounds. After regarding it for a week, E and I formed a prejudice against it. I returned it for credit. Mr. Bennison, inspired partially, I believe, by his beautiful young assistant, insisted this afternoon on reimbursing me by cheque, a generous action.

February 23, 1965 - Tuesday

Jean Lambert came to see me this morning. It is just as well for him, because of the financial situation, that he has not really started any important operations in his London office; he is still seeking a head for it. He said he had found sentiment in the City gloomy beyond his expectations, and thought his acquaintances there were much too pessimistic. In my opinion, I told him, the managers of money will have good reason for alarm until the April Budget is presented and the various tax measures made specific.

I lunched today as the guest of the Conservative Party Foreign Affairs Committee at the House of Commons. I was interrogated at considerable length, but good humoredly, about the situation in Vietnam. I thought the chief worry of those present was over what they feared might be the possibility eventually of a legal take-over of government in Saigon by Communist elements. The recent coups d'etat have been [redacted] disturbing to the British in that connection. The Members present were:

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Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker
The Rt. Hon. Peter Thomas
The Lady Tweedsmuir
The Rt. Hon. Joseph Godber
Mr. Robert Allan
Colonel Sir Tufton Beamish
Hon. Clive Bossom
Mr. Paul Channon
Mr. Peter Emery
Mr. David Webster
Mr. Anthony Royle
Mr. G. Hadley

I had a "Secret--Eyes Only" letter from Bill Tyler today, asking me to ascertain on a most confidential basis whether it would be agreeable to HMG if the President were to come to the UK for a visit on June 15 and 16. I had Al speak to Oliver Wright about this. Oliver called me tonight to say the Prime Minister, after being consulted, [redacted] answered affirmatively on behalf of the British Government. I am, however, worried over how this will fit the plans of the Queen, whom it is absolutely necessary the President should see. The two days suggested coincide with the first two days of racing at Ascot. This is the Queen's own course; she must be there each day for the opening and the closing. During this race week she and her family reside at Windsor Castle, where they have huge house parties arranged months in advance. It is hard to conceive how President Johnson, accompanied by 40 security men and 40 communications men, could make a trip to Ascot.

I saw George Sherman, of the Washington Star, this afternoon. Afterwards, Col. Heathcote, who lives in County York, came to see me in connection with his invitation on behalf of the Royal Society of St. George for me to be their guest of honor at their banquet on St. George's Day, April 23. I shall be in Washington at that time. I explained the situation to the Colonel, who has a delightful personality. He works for Unilever, as does his son.

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In connection with the visit to Washington which I had anticipated making the latter part of April, I received word this evening that the Prime Minister has asked the President whether he could call on him at the White House on April 13, 14, or 15, with the expectation, on Wilson's part, of returning to London on Good Friday, April 16. This proposal has been handled with great secrecy.

E and I went to dinner with Joan and Henry Tiarks. Some of the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Richardson, the Tavistocks, Mary Claire and Duncan Sandys. I had a long talk with Duncan, who wishes to go to Washington in the spring or summer to take up some of his ideas about Britain and its connection with Europe.

February 24, 1965 - Wednesday

Attended the weekly staff meeting this morning. Afterwards, I saw Patrick Hodgson, a friend of John Kenney. He was for a time [redacted] in Jean Lambert's firm in New York, but having an English wife, wishes to settle here.

I lunched, on the invitation of Ted Heath, at Brown Shipley & Co. in the City. I found the partners greatly perturbed over the prospects for the British economy, and especially the soundness, or lack of it, of the financial situation. Ted thinks the Prime Minister may decide to have an election in April or May, otherwise in October.

Michael Adeane was one of the other guests; before lunch I seized the opportunity to have a private talk with him about the President's visit. He said that if the President came on the dates mentioned, the Queen would most certainly arrange somehow to see him, even if it meant coming up from Windsor to luncheon. He hoped perhaps that since the schedule was tentative it might suit the President to come during the preceding week. I passed this on to Bill Tyler this afternoon.

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I went to see Harold Caccia at the Foreign Office. Trevelyan in Moscow, and apparently General de Gaulle in Paris, have been talking to the Soviets about the possibility of conversations over Vietnam.

Cy Freidin called on me. He is shortly going to East Africa; thereafter, perhaps to Vietnam.

The George Washington Ball, sponsored by the English Speaking Union, took place tonight. I sat between Anne Channing and Mrs. Harold Wilson. E and I picked Mrs. Wilson up at Downing Street, where we spent 20 minutes talking to her and her attractive schoolboy son. She is intelligent, pretty, and sweet.

Anne Channing [redacted] succeeded wonderfully in attracting diners to the Ball. Last year there [redacted] were 300-odd guests, this year the audience reached capacity at 500. E and Mrs. Wilson cut the monumental cake before the latter went to see her husband perform on television. Soon after the telecast, the Prime Minister joined us, affording me an opportunity for a long talk with him. He is always disarmingly frank, or so it appears to me. He thinks he can stave off embarrassing questions about Vietnam in the House of Commons for at least another ten days, but says he is hard pressed by members of his own Party of all tinges, who demand he take a more active part in seeking to bring the United States, China, and the other Powers into a negotiating posture.

February 25, 1965 - Thursday

We had word from Washington of the U. S. intention to go ahead with the next air strike tomorrow, unless there should be further difficulties in Saigon. Taylor will seek political clearance this afternoon, as soon as General Khanh has set forth as roving ambassador. We have told the British that while we recognize

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their concern, and the possibility of some Soviet reaction, we cannot even by implication get into the position of withholding a continuation of our air program. Washington has also informed us that the talks there with Couve this week have resulted in little new light being shed on the familiar French position. French reports of North Vietnamese and Chicom attitudes have not given our officials any feeling that there is receptiveness to realistic negotiations.

The Netherlands Ambassador, Herman Van Roijen, came to see me. We talked at length about the MLF-ANF, European political unity, and related affairs. He thinks it important for us all to continue negotiating over MLF-ANF, preferably in a multilateral forum.

Leonhart, our Ambassador to Tanzania, is on his way back to his post. The President had said to me in Washington that he had good reports on Leonhart; there was gossip that he might be put in charge of the African Bureau. He told me he had no news about any future assignment, but did not expect to remain much longer at his present post.

Archie Roosevelt and Ray Cline came to see me. Cline is to brief some of the Cabinet officials tomorrow, primarily to furnish them information to support our contention that the Vietcong are directed and controlled by the Government of North Vietnam.

Mrs. Nancy Newhouse came to see me, on the introduction of Arthur Schlesinger. She is helping him with material for his book on President Kennedy. In general terms, he has asked her to look into the following subjects: President Kennedy's European policies, his attitude toward European institutions and personalities, major decisions he made in this area during his presidency, the choices which were available to him, advice and points of view of advisers and departments in the Administration. I gave her my own views on these subjects.

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Attended a meeting of the Ditchley Foundation at the Crown Estates Office. Harry Hodson has had a mild heart attack. This was the largest attendance we have ever had at any such meeting. Several old Washington hands were there, including Harold Caccia, Derek Inchyra, and Roger Makins, all of whom take an intense and effective interest in Ditchley. I told the Chairman, David Perth, of having exhorted Jean Monnet to accept the invitation to deliver the annual lecture. He refused the date first suggested, but Perth is going to try to get him to consider coming at a later time.

After the meeting, I talked to Caccia about Vietnam; they have heard no word from Moscow about the Russian reaction to Trevelyan's last approach.

Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy arrived this afternoon to stay with us. We took her to the opening of the Kennedy exhibition at the Royal Exchange, where we arrived at 7:30. Michael Stewart, the Foreign Secretary, and his wife received the guests. The new Lord Mayor of London and his wife, his predecessor and wife, as well as other dignitaries, were present. Nicko Henderson was one of the Foreign Office representatives. Lady Douglas Home, the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, the Cromers, the Makins, and quite a number of people who had known the senior Kennedys, or their children, attended the opening.

The exhibition itself was not complete, since some articles had been delayed in transit. The blown up photographs were wonderful, and many of the mementos touching. Mr. Stewart opened the proceedings with a speech; he was followed by the Lord Mayor, then Mrs. Kennedy terminated the occasion. She spoke easily [redacted] but with a rasping voice. One would never suspect she is 73 or 74 years old. There was a buffet supper, to which we resorted at intervals. We all thought it an impressive opening, and a large crowd is expected tomorrow in the huge Royal Exchange Building, which is next to the Bank of England.

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February 26, 1965 - Friday

Went to Dr. Hargreaves this morning, to have my teeth cleaned.

Frecky Vreeland and his wife came to see me. They have been stationed in Rabat for the past two years, and are now enroute to the United States for home leave. They are an attractive couple; I was favorably impressed by his work when we were all in Bonn.

The new Australian High Commissioner, Alexander Russell Downer, paid me a courtesy call. I have seldom more enjoyed a conversation, and think he is a valuable addition to the Diplomatic Corps here. He was educated at Oxford, and called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1934. He has been a soldier, Member of Parliament, and Cabinet Minister.

David Bell, AID, came to see me. I have a high opinion of him.

We lunched with the Hamish Hamiltons. The Caccias, Lord Kinross, Kitty Giles, Bob Boothby, Ken Galbraith, and June Osborne were there. Ken is spending several days here broadcasting over the BBC.

I transacted a little business with Harold. One of the conveniences of dealing with British officials is that in connection with social functions, or meetings such as those of the Ditchley Foundation, the Kennedy Memorial Trust, and others, one has an opportunity to discuss office matters informally with them.

General MacChrystal, my retired US Army friend from Salzburg, came in to extend me his usual annual invitation to fish his magnificent river. He says it is overstocked. They have taken brown trout there weighing up to 9 lbs., the same for rainbows, and grayling of 4 or 5 pounds. He allows no spinning, only fly fishing; many consider it the finest trout and grayling river in Europe.

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The High Commissioner of Zambia, Simon Katilungu, came to call on me. He has occupied subordinate positions for some years. I found him pleasant but unimpressive.

Findley Burns brought in three new officers from the Administrative Section. I spent five to ten minutes with each of them. They were Edward Maguire, Frank Crump, and Sheldon Krys.

At 6:15 there was a farewell party for Francis Mason in the USIS Library. I presented him with a scroll and a medal. He and his wife are to be off tomorrow for the United States.

Afterwards, I gave on behalf of USIA another scroll and medal to Mr. Alfred Aldrich, one of their senior local employees.

I made a quick change at the house into a dinner coat before going with Mrs. Kennedy and E to dine with the Yehudi Menuhins at 2, The Grove, in Highgate Village. This is one of the most attractive small houses I have seen in London. Built in the 16th Century, panelled throughout in the 18th Century, it is one of four classified houses in a row, none of which can have either exterior or interior alterations without permission of whatever body supervises such affairs. The guests were John Murray and his wife, Mrs. Menuhin's sister, Griselda, and her husband, [redacted] a famous pianist. Both Menuhins are exuberant conversationalists. He is a really extraordinary man apart from his genius as a musician. He has taught and educated free of charge countless aspiring young people. He is notably handsome, magnetic and sympathetic. We had a more than satisfactory evening. Murray still runs the family publishing firm. He said he would arrange a Byron evening for us there.

Interest continues here in the possibility of a conference being arranged with leaders of Southeast Asia and China to ascertain if a peace agreement can be

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worked out. In answering the query of the latest Gallup Poll whether the British would like to see President Johnson call such a meeting, those in favor were 77%, opposed 3%, Don't Know 20%.

February 27, 1965 - Saturday

Harold Caccia called me last night while I was out, but when I returned home he had gone to bed. I spoke to him this morning. He wished to know whether we had any news on another air strike, which the Foreign Office had been informed from Washington might shortly be forthcoming. I told him we had received nothing on the subject; perhaps it has again been postponed because of bad weather.

Lunched at home with Rose Kennedy and E. Rose is disappointed over the minor publicity given the memorial exhibition. Through the Embassy, though the responsibility is on the British Foreign Office, we have done our best to stimulate interest, but to little avail. The journalists who attended her press conference, the day of her arrival, did so largely out of courtesy. The Runnymede ceremonies in May will revive memories far more than this travelling show.

Stephen Schlesinger came up from Oxford to stay, as did Virginia Chambers from Paris. We all dined happily together.

February 28, 1965 - Sunday

Rose Kennedy got up at 6 a.m., left for Mass, and later for Paris. We enjoyed her stay. She has amazing youthfulness and energy.

I have been hobbling about, because of camphor poisoning in one foot, resulting from wearing socks kept in a drawer containing many camphor balls, and from scratching away at the irritation. Hereafter, I shall allow moths to work their will on my woolen things.

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Al Wells came to the house this morning to bring messages. Harold Caccia stopped by before lunch; we always discuss matters frankly together, and it is most helpful to have his wise advice. We do not presently see how any real conversations over Vietnam can be had except through diplomatic channels.

Public opinion in Great Britain is overwhelmingly in favor of negotiations, through reconvening the 1954 Geneva Conference, or otherwise. That does not suit our book, but the President is under great pressure at home to state US policy; it will only be credible abroad when presented by him.

There is much debate in the Senate and elsewhere as to whether we are overinvolved, both in Asia and Africa. We have troops in 30 countries, are bound by alliances to defend more than 40 nations, and are giving aid to almost 100 nations.

Many of our citizens increasingly subscribe to such views as those expressed by Arthur Krock in a broadcast on February 8. The following are excerpts from it:

> The present plight of the United States for[illegible] was implanted 18 years ago. It was in 1947 that President Truman told Congress: "I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."
>
> The trouble with this was, first, that it substitutes a moralism for a practical national policy; second, that the Truman Doctrine has been distorted. Its originators said it would be employed "primarily in economic and financial aid," whereas its primary employment has been increasingly military.
>
> But principal responsibility for this distortion falls on Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, much less on Presidents Truman and Eisenhower.
>
> Because of this distortion, the United States mounted the bloody and vindictive U. N. war [in Katanga Province of the Congo] against Tshombe, the only pro-Western chief of the only viably economic state in that imaginary nation. It is responsible, too, for the fact that the State Department and the Pentagon are bogged down in Vietnam on the Asian mainland.
>
> The Truman Doctrine was a full reversal of the traditional policy of noninvolvement, except when danger to national security was clear and present. That danger had previously been defined as the imminence or condition of war involving the United States security, such as President Kennedy's ultimatum to the U.S.S.R. in the Cuban missile crisis and President Truman's Berlin airlift when the U.S.S.R. cut off surface access to Berlin. Historically, these were held to be the only justifications for military involvement[illegible]
>
> But the Truman Doctrine opened the way for the Executive to add indirect and theoretical threats to those menacing national security, and this two Presidents have done.
>
> * * *
>
> One of the most deplorable misapplications of the Truman Doctrine was United States support of totally irresponsible demands by the General Assembly of the U. N. The Kennedy-Johnson Administration required only that these be advanced in the name of anticolonialism. Thus, our U. N. vote was cast for immediate independence of all African peoples regardless of the clear lack of capacity for self-government of many.
>
> Our vote was cast for a call on Tshombe by the Security Council to dismiss his "mercenaries" and give representation in his Government to leaders of the rebel mercenaries who had committed outrages ranging from rape, arson and murder to cannibalism—in other words, to approve these crimes by inference and cast public order back into the jungles of the Congo.
>
> There are other instances of this hypocrisy.
>
> * * *
>
> Among the consequences of our foreign policy are burned United States libraries, sacked United States embassies, trampled and spat-on American flags, anti-American mobs, and diversion of national resources made possible by our foreign aid, as, for instance, in Egypt, to nourish the violence which, with the other hand, we're trying to suppress.

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Talked to Ginny tonight about the proposed memorial room in honor of Ambrose at the American Hospital in Paris. I volunteered, on behalf of E and myself, to make the final contribution, three thousand dollars, to assure its establishment. Brose, during the period I was a Trustee of the hospital, was an unfaltering and diligent supporter of it; actually, he might have survived longer if he had not insisted on flying back from New York, while desperately ill, to attend a crisis meeting of the Board.

Wrote twelve personal letters today in long hand, thus bringing private correspondence current. I have still to thank Audrey for sending me as a birthday present an immaculate copy of Pugin's Ackermann book (1826-27) on Gothic furniture. It is remarkable how few of these now exotic productions are marketed in London; many country house attics must still be stuffed with them. When they appear at auctions, or at dealers, there is an insensate scramble for them.

A golden eagle escaped from the Zoo last night. A vigil was instituted for his recapture. Keepers, blinding him with strong lights, clambered up trees to retrieve him, but to no effect. He perched this morning, for a trice, in our loftiest elm tree, but then took wing toward Baker Street. Tonight, he is reported to be retracing his ambit toward the Zoo, avid for food, amorous of his mate. His wanderings have replaced most news on the front pages of newspapers, and comments on the radio. Soon, the Times, and other journals, will report in letters from readers, the migratory phenomena of birds touching down on the British Isles. At the moment, the world increase of whooping cranes to the number of fifty has been the chief preoccupation of ornithologists here.

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March 1, 1965 - Monday

This morning, I welcomed the members of the Principal Officers' Seminar, which is to run from March 1 to 4. We have not had such an assembly of our Consuls General since 1961, because of inability to finance their coming to London from their posts. I would like these conferences to be held at least twice a year. Those present were Eric Hughes from Belfast, Mrs. Alice Curran from Birmingham, Elias A. McQuaid from Edinburgh, Forrest K. Geerken, from Glasgow, Weldon Litsey from Liverpool, and Roy L. Wade from Southampton.

Ken Galbraith came to see me this morning. He was in great vein, his conversation an excellent mixture of seriousness and humor.

We had a lunch at home for

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thorneycroft
Mrs. Rockefeller
Mrs. Wallis
Mrs. Chambers
Mr. John Pope-Hennessy
Mr. John Utter
Mr. Clark

In the afternoon Joe Fromm and Perry Selon of U. S. News and World Report came to see me. Joe has been getting from his Foreign Office contacts some rather violent reactions to the President's alleged "disengagement" from Europe. These contacts have expressed to him serious concern about the apparent decision of the White House to allow matters on the continent to drift. Whatever the justification may be in terms of the President's preferences and natural preoccupation with the American domestic political scene, the result of American inaction in Europe has been unfortunate. In the circumstances, the negative and disruptive role of de Gaulle has been heightened, with consequences for European organization and Anglo-American diplomacy related to Europe which are likely

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to become increasingly difficult to manage. Fromm said that some of his Foreign Office friends had sought him out to stress their official and personal concern about this relative American inactivity and to express the hope [redacted] it would soon be "corrected". Peregrine Worsthorne, in a recent conversation with Fromm, raised similar points about what he called the President's "hands off" policy.

Gaston Coblentz called on me. He has come over from Paris to spend two days here. He is to be assigned to the New York office of Mitchell Hutchins this summer, to remain there indefinitely. He has been astonishingly successful in his rapid rise in the business world. Having believed for years in the inevitability of a change in the price of gold, he now feels his predictions will finally be proved correct in a not distant future.

We had a reception at home tonight for the Consular Conference group, to which we [redacted] asked many people from the Foreign Office, the Bank of England, the Treasury, and other British Government departments. There were 200 or more guests.

The golden eagle is still at large. It pounced yesterday on a Cairn terrier in Regents Park, which was rescued by its owner before any harm [redacted] was done it. The bird has thus far scorned the horse meat offered to lure it.

March 2, 1965 - Tuesday

It is windy and cold, temperature [redacted] about freezing, but the sun is shining brightly, in spite of [redacted] occasional scurries of snow.

I went to see Harold Caccia this morning for a fill-in on Michael Stewart's conversation with the UN Mediator, Galo Plaza. This occurred yesterday, and there may be further conversations with him today before he leaves for New York to report to the Secretary-General. For security reasons, instead of making a telegraphic report to the Department, I wrote George Ball this personal letter on the subject:

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NOT REVIEWED
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: JAD
Date: 3 FEB 1981

March 2, 1965

SECRET - EYES ONLY

Dear George:

Re: Cyprus.

I am writing you a secret personal letter, rather than telegraphing, since the Foreign Office is especially anxious regarding the matter I shall hereafter mention to guard against any possibility of leaks. Actually, I should not think at this time, with the exception of yourself, there is any one else in Government who needs to know of it; I have spoken of it to nobody in this office.

In the course of a conversation between Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Michael Stewart with Galo Plaza yesterday (March 1), Stewart emphatically said that HMG wanted to keep the British Sovereign Bases out of the dispute. Subject to that reservation, HMG would accept any solution acceptable to the two Cypriot communities, and to the Governments of Greece and Turkey.

Galo Plaza replied that he fully understood the position that the British Sovereign Bases were not part of the Republic of Cyprus, or involved in the dispute. He had made this clear to Archbishop Makarios, who had, however, said that he had an obligation as regarded demilitarization towards the UAR and other Arab States. The Mediator thought it would be a mistake for the status of the Bases to be transferred from sovereignty to leasehold, since this would bring them into the Republic and hence into the dispute. He wondered whether the British would instead consider setting a distant terminal date for their tenure of the Bases, while retaining sovereignty throughout that period. The Secretary of State simply repeated his Government's desire to keep the Bases out of the dispute.

The Honorable
George W. Ball,
Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

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Caccia told me that Mr. Stewart was most emphatic in stating the Government could not consider any discussion of their Sovereign Bases. A distant terminal date was out of the question, since any such arrangement might well involve their rights elsewhere and set an unhappy precedent. Caccia thought the same consideration might apply to our own position at Guantanamo, and perhaps in other places. I pass this on for your information, since it might shortly come up in your conversation with Galo Plaza, who is returning today.

After hearing an account of the Mediator's talk, I must say I consider his present attitude fuzzy. Makarios is apparently thinking in terms of an independent demilitarized and non-aligned Cyprus, with minority rights for the Turkish Cypriots, and such arrangements, such as the UN presence, during a period of conciliation. The Turkish Cypriot leaders take their instructions from Ankara and are opposed to bi-lateral, as distinct from five-power negotiations, since they fear to be put at a disadvantage in relation to the Greek Cypriots. The Turkish Government were not much inclined to make concessions, partly because they are now counting on Soviet support, and partly because they have to consider their own public opinion between now and Turkish elections in October.

Galo Plaza also said that he would agree to preside over any further negotiations as a "moderator" if this was the general wish.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce

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I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Kisty Hesketh. This afternoon Gaston Coblentz came again to see me. Tonight I had dinner with Tommy Frost, at 8, The Manor, Davies Street. E took a plane last night for Paris and will be returning this evening. Virginia Chambers is still with us, but is leaving tomorrow morning.

The guests at dinner were Lord and Lady Ednam, and a distinguished lawyer who numbers amongst other clients the Daily Mirror, his wife, and Lady Fermor-Hesketh. Maureen Ednam is a really comical story teller. She hates flying, for no amount of sleeping pills and tranquilizers ever enable her to be quiet; this is unfortunate, since she constantly travels by air. She does not shoot, hates seeing game killed, but has made two safaris to East Africa. During one of them, the famous lion Elsa, apparently mistaking her for Joyce Adamson, became her constant companion, until she was so scratched, bruised, and frightened she had to leave the country. Lady Fermor-Hesketh seems to have spent much of her life in East Africa also; therefore we were regaled with [redacted] hunting stories.

Ednam said the Duke of Windsor is becoming restive at being blindfolded. Since a recent operation on his eye for a detached retina, he has been forbidden to see any light, and will remain in that state for another two weeks. It is not until the end of the period that one will know whether the operation has been successful.

March 3, 1965 - Wednesday

The temperature for the last two nights has been the coldest in London since 1947. The lawyer I met yesterday said the thermometer [redacted] descended to 9° below zero in northern Scotland the night before last.

I attended a lunch at the Savoy today, given by the American Correspondents. As their guest, I made a speech, and afterwards was interrogated by them. These talks are off the record, but I stipulated that I would not discuss the Vietnam

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situation, or answer questions about it. It is a pleasant, unusually intelligent corps of correspondents. I do not know how I got on to the subject of smoking cigars, but I recommended to them two books I have read recently in the early hours of the morning, the leading characters in both of which were inveterate cigar smokers. One, Lord Lonsdale, "The Yellow Earl", spent £ 3,000 a year on Havanas. This seemed excessive, even for a man who at [redacted] 25 came into a tax-free income of about one million dollars a year. He lived to the age of 87, and was regarded as the greatest all-around sportsman in Great Britain. I used to see him here in the Thirties, where he was distinguishable on every race course by his equipages, always painted yellow. Although he did not gamble, his facility for spending money, even in the lavish days of the 19th Century and the early part of the 20th, was the despair of his Trustees. As an economy measure, they persuaded him to leave England for a year, during which he voyaged to northern Canada, the Yukon, and elsewhere. He always claimed he had gone as far as the North Pole, but since his valet had deserted him to take his assortment of springer spaniels to a warmer climate, and he had been left alone with Eskimos, there was no one to verify or dispute his stories. Toward the end of his life, the estates from which he derived revenues diminished in value. By this time he was a figure of world-wide interest. The British King and others were instrumental in raising, by a popular subscription in England, America, and other countries, a fund of £ 350,000, which was presented to him in the expectation he would devote it to the upkeep of indigent sportsmen, whom he had previously supported at his own expense. He decided to avail himself of this for what he considered his own necessities. In two years he [redacted] expended the whole.

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Gulbenkian, except in bed, always wears an orchid in his buttonhole. This seemed an exotic taste to a fellow foxhunter, who rode up to him and observed he had never before seen a man out foxhunting wearing a gardenia. Gulbenkian answered "Have you ever before seen an Armenian foxhunting?"

I told the correspondents something about the tribulations of Embassy work, especially in regard to visitors, especially Congressmen, who have to be supplied with escort officers, automobiles and chauffeurs. Then I progressed to a discussion of interdependence between the United States and Europe. I think I did little to render the occasion lively, but at least it was a good natured gathering.

Stopped by the Austrian Embassy to sign the book in memory of the deceased Austrian President.

This evening in the auditorium I presented awards to employees who had made suggestions resulting in economies. A second lot were the recipients of Length of Service awards. There were two who [redacted] worked for the State Department for 40 years, three for 35 years, two for 30 years, nine for 25 years, 13 for 20 years, and six for 10 years. We were all photographed, then refreshments were served.

We had a Country Team meeting this morning, attended by Admiral Griffin, General Hardy, Willis Armstrong, the Minister, Archie Roosevelt, Bill Brubeck, and George Newman. The agenda items were (1) a statement by me on U. S. policy in Vietnam, (2) advising the group of the SEATO - NATO meetings in May, (3) a briefing by George Newman on the UK aircraft program, and (4) discussion with Admiral Griffin and General Hardy about the British Defense White Paper. This, I am sorry to say, was the last meeting at which Admiral Griffin will be present, since he is leaving next week for Naples.

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The latest unpublished Gallup Poll here seems to indicate a considerable change in sentiment about the Common Market. To the question "If the British Government were to decide that British interests would best be served by joining the European Common Market, would you approve or disapprove?" the answer was Approve, 59%, Disapprove 19%, Don't Know 22%.

E and I dined tonight with Princess Marina at Kensington Palace.

Princess Marina gave a merry and congenial party in her lovely house. Her sister-in-law, Princess Olga, was not there, but Prince Paul acted as host. Amongst the guests were the von Hofmannsthals, the Nicko Hendersons, Lady Rachel Pepys, John Pope-Hennessy, Lady Birley, Joan and Garrett Drogheda, and several other attractive people. The food and wine matched the excellent conversation. I had a long talk with Prince Paul after dinner. A great amateur of art, he recounted [redacted] anecdotes about Duveen, Berenson, Friedlander, dealers and critics. Although some of his pictures have been sold in the United States, he has never been there himself. He has a low estimate of abstract painting, and thinks it [redacted] a transient fashion. Also, he anticipates a marked decline in the present high level of prices for French Impressionists. I have always been impressed by his [redacted] knowledge of art, and never more so than on this occasion.

I sat between Princess Marina and beautiful Lady Birley, both of whom are animated, gay companions.

March 4, 1965 - Thursday

Mike Forrestal came to see me this morning on his way home from the Far East. He will resign next week, to return to his law firm in New York. He was interesting about developments in South Vietnam, but thinks we are in for at least 18 months of negotiation, if we ever arrive at such a point.

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Kay Graham, who has been on a trip around the world in connection with Newsweek, arrived from Rome this afternoon to spend the night with us. She is leaving tomorrow morning for Washington.

Tonight I attended the Court Dinner at Mercers Hall, in Ironmonger Lane. Harry Hodson, of the Ditchley Foundation, is the Master this year, and had invited me as his guest. I was also asked to respond to the toast of "The Guests", but wriggled out of this task. Owing to illness, Hodson was not present, so the presiding officer was the Upper Warden, Hon. R. J. Palmer, Lord Selborne's son. I sat between Palmer and the President of the Royal Society, Lord Florey, of Adelaide. The numerous guests represented many interests, such as universities, the Royal Academy of Arts, a Bishop or two, officers of other Companies. The Mercers is the senior Guild. Its premises were completely destroyed during the last World War, but fortunately the silver was saved. Some of this is remarkable. The earliest piece was dated about 1430, then there was a considerable gap in their collections until 1499.

The Companies associated with the Mercers are the Cooks, the Masons, and the Broderers, from which there was a goodly collection of diners. I experienced some difficulty in following the ritual. At the conclusion of dinner, large silver gilt basins were handed around, to be used as finger bowls--they gave off a pleasant rosewater fragrance. Next was the passage of gigantic loving cups, filled with champagne. This is a two-by-two business. First, one faces the man on his left, takes a swallow from the cup, then wheels smartly around to face the neighbor on his right; in this way it is said one avoids the danger of being stabbed in the back. There was an interval during which a female crooner sang heartily. The speeches were short, one by the Upper Warden, and the response by Dr. Beeching,

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Chairman of the British Railways Board. Beeching told me he was returning to the Imperial Chemical Industries in July. I think almost everyone recognizes the major contribution he has made to British railroading.

Afterwards, I went to the Michael Berrys, to join E and Kay Graham, who [redacted] dined there. Lots of people drifted in and out, including Virginia and Aidan Crawley, Maurice Edelman, Hugh and Antonia Fraser, Edward Boyle, Jeremy Thorp, Aileen Berlin, the Cecil Kings, Eldon Griffiths. Jo Grimond was expected, but did not arrive before our departure. I was much taken by Mr. Thorp, whose talent for mimicry, I am told, is almost professional. He is a Liberal MP. He said his grandfather, an engineer, had been responsible for blowing up the Rumanian oil wells during the first World War. His mother, aged 92, is flying to the United States next week.

Kay should have been exhausted by her long trip, but looked untired.

I did not go to the office this morning, since the snow in Regents Park seemed [redacted] to have attained blizzard proportions. I spent the morning quietly at home, and accomplished more than I would have if distracted by Chancery business. It snowed most of the day, but I became bold enough to venture down to Grosvenor Square after lunch. The streets tonight were icy, but passable.

March 5, 1965 - Friday

Lunched at Bucks with a brace of famous horsemen. One of them, Evelyn Fanshawe, [redacted] the healthiest looking man of 70 I ever saw, extolled the virtues of foxhunting as a preservative of health. He claims his father and two uncles kept at the sport and were good men across country until after they were 90 years old. Speaking of the Pytchley, he thought the quality of hunting there had deteriorated, both through [redacted]

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reduction of the size of farms, but more importantly because of traffic on the roads. The number of people hunting, however, is greater than ever, and participation by farmers is the salvation of most of the establishments. There is only one Master of Fox Hounds in Great Britain, who maintains operation entirely at his own expense. He lives in Northumberland.

I sent in a check today for my subscription to the Shoot at Easton Neston next fall. The bag last season was pheasants 1310, partridges 16, woodcock 7, hares 133. The Syndicate proposes to rear about 2,000 pheasants this year, and there are a fair number of wild birds left.

Wayne Fredericks, who made a rapid turn-around from the United States, was back here today. I talked to him about the possibility of Findley Burns going as Ambassador to Uganda. A short time afterwards I had a telephone call from Bill Crockett in Washington, to say that Findley was under serious consideration as Ambassador to Libya. Crockett also told me that he had been instructed by the President to ask me to send in a list within a week of recommendations for the appointment of Chiefs of Mission around the world.

Tonight we gave a party for the retiring German Ambassador and his wife, the von Etzdorfs. The other guests were:

The Dowager Marcioness of Reading
Viscount Hood
Sir Michael and Lady Adeane
Sir John and Lady Balfour
Mr. Cavendish Bentinck
General and Mrs. Lang
Mr. and Mrs. Maudling
Mr. and Mrs. Gulbenkian
Mr. and Mrs. Tiarks
Mr. and Mrs. Petrie
Mr. Charles Harding
Mrs. Severne
Mr. and Mrs. Keith
Mr. Lanning Roper
Miss Auchinloss
Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Douglas
Mr. and Mrs. John Pope Mr. and Mrs. Brubeck

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In arranging lunches or dinners, one must always ask almost double the number of persons one expects to accept. In this instance, we had regrets from:

The Swedish Ambassador and Mme Hagglof
The Austrian Ambassador and Mme Schwarzenberge
The Netherlands Ambassador and Mme van Roijen
Sir Alec and Lady Douglas Home
Lord and Lady Cobbold
Sir James and Lady Bowker
Mr. Selwyn Lloyd
Mr. and Mrs. van Kleffen
Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck
Lord and Lady Cholmondeley
Lord and Lady Gladwyn
Mr. and Mrs. Dugald Malcolm
Mr. Gavin and Lady Irene Astor

I rushed home this afternoon, just in time before darkness completely fell, to see the eagle, Goldie, perched on a tree above the duck pond. Earlier in the afternoon he had darted down on a Muscovy duck, carried it to our lawn, where he devoured it. Unexpectedly, our four Spaniels, with Miss Drowne and her Pekingese came upon him. The dogs barked wildly, but he gave no ground, whereupon they retreated in disorder. Miss Drowne grabbed her Pekingese and, shaken by the experience, had to be restored with brandy. While the eagle was still fixed on his prey, a photographer approached him and tried to envelop him in a coat. Goldie escaped, but this morning he had vanished from his perch. I fear he will return before long for another duck.

The people we had for dinner tonight represented a greater variety of interests than I think I have ever seen in our house for a meal. John Pope of the Freer Gallery has somehow heard of my Chinese prints in the Chancery, and has promised to examine them next week. When Kirk Douglas, the movie actor, was introduced to Jock Balfour, the latter courteously asked whether he was a relation of Lew Douglas. The answer was "No", but Jock persisted "In any case, with

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that name you must be a Scot." Kirk answered "I am sorry to disappoint you, but my original name was Obramovich." The two kept up an animated conversation for the rest of the evening, but I doubt whether it continued on the subject of names.

March 6, 1965 - Saturday

Went to the office this morning. The restiveness here, especially in the House of Commons, over the British Government not seeming to play a more active part in trying to induce negotiations over Vietnam, continues. Last night we sent off a telegram on the subject as follows, which I think is a fair summary of the situation.

March 7, 1965 - Sunday

Before leaving for the airport, I had to answer a No Distribution telegram on Vietnam. State and the British Embassy, Washington, have attempted to concert language for suggested use by the Prime Minister this week when the Vietnam situation is debated in the House of Commons.

I essayed a short draft, phrased:

> "I can assure the House that we are by no means neglecting our responsibilities as co-chairman of the Geneva Conferences. We have been in touch with the other co-chairman and with the United States and other governments. We are continuing these diplomatic discussions with a view to achieving a peaceful solution. It would not be in the national interest to make a further statement at this time."

We had a pleasant Alitalia flight to Rome's Leonardo da Vinci airport, where we were met by the Embassy's VIP greeter, Mr. Simmons. The sunshine was brilliant. We put up at the Hotel Ambasciatori; I felt traitorous to Dick Mazzarini and his new Hilton, but could not face the prospect of being so far from the central delights of the capital.

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Recent private conversations with British Government leaders, including PM and Foreign Secretary, reveal an increasing concern that US and UK should be able to show movement toward negotiation on the Viet-Nam problem. There is no question of the continuing loyal support of the British Government for the US in South Viet-Nam. They feel, however, that our tactical position and theirs would be much stronger (particularly in Africa and Asia) if we demonstrated initiative toward negotiation, even though the prospect for a satisfactory response may not be promising.

The British Government is under growing pressure in its internal politics, primarily from the left and center of the Labour Party in Parliament, rather than from the General public. This is a serious matter for Wilson as the military confrontation continues and the impression here persists that the US appears reluctant to discuss possible solutions.

At the same time, the Government appears unwilling to try a further British initiative toward negotiation of any kind without at least tacit US acquiescence. They wonder, therefore, whether the US might not find it useful to permit some further British explorations, with the British indicating that there had been prior consultation with the US, but without any suggestion of US endorsement or support.

In other words, even though they recognize that real movement on the level of negotiations may not be possible at this time, they believe a forthcoming attitude would be useful in its own right. They are not sure, of course, of the terms of reference that might best serve US strategy--e.g., a prospect of negotiations without preconditions, or of negotiations following on a sealing of the border between North and South against further military moves in either direction. Their point is that, as cochairman, they might with more appropriateness than the French conduct further explorations with the Soviets, and that, as a matter of timing and tactics, such an approach at this time would be useful.

As the time for Wilson's March 24 visit to Paris approaches, the pressure for some significant British initiative, and the speculation about possible joint British-French exchanges on this subject will increase sharply. Wilson may find his position even more difficult than at present."

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Dined at George's, on [redacted] Marche, behind the Excelsior. The cuisine was, as ever, good.

March 8, 1965 - Monday

The Reinhardts are away at a ski resort. I went to see Frank Meloy, our Minister, and marvelled again at the good fortune of the American Government in having bought, as a Chancery, the old Queen Mother's Palace, at a price of one million dollars.

Frank thinks the new Government will rock along for a while. Unfortunately, Cattani will retire from the Foreign Office next month to enter private business. Moreover, Fanfani, the newly appointed Foreign Minister, has not, in the past, proved an entirely reliable associate for us; I fear he will again intrigue for the premiership.

Anyhow, Rome could not be more beautiful, and we basked in its golden light. Lunched and dined at Passetto, near Piazza Navona. It is a wonderful restaurant. We had wild asparagus, minute artichokes, octopus, paillard di vitello, pasta of several kinds, fluffy pastry, and the best of fruits, accompanied by Soave Bertani 1961.

About midnight, I had a call from the Embassy, saying there was a Nodis telegram for me from Washington, not requiring action before tomorrow.

March 9, 1965 - Tuesday

In the morning, I read the telegram which instructed me to see Michael Stewart, the British Foreign Minister, now in Rome attending a Western European Union meeting, and to ask him to intervene with the Prime Minister regarding the latter's language on Vietnam during this afternoon's debate at Westminster.

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It seemed to me a somewhat foolish maneuver, since the PM is in Bonn, and will not return to London until noon. Luckily, before I could do anything about it, Leonard Unger called me from the Operations Center at State to advise me of the imminence of two more messages on the same subject. I spent the rest of the forenoon awaiting them, nor was I pleased with their contents. One read as follows: (The Stewart referred to is the British Minister in Washington)

The other telegram was from Rusk to me, containing guidance for use in conversation with the Foreign Minister. From it, I first learned of Michael Stewart's intended visit to Washington on March 22 and 23. The PM had expected to announce it this afternoon, but we do not wish him to do so unless he accepts our script: this is a tasteless proceeding.

I telephoned Phil Kaiser in London, who has these matters in hand, and has been conferring about them with Thomson, the acting Foreign Minister.

I found it impossible to see Michael Stewart, as explained in this telegram to the Secretary:

The multiple approach of the USG in this affair is not the way in which to handle such delicate interchanges. Had it not been for Kaiser's effective interposition, we would not have attained our objective.

The Prime Minister's statement, and response to questions, in the House this afternoon, was masterful.

After six or seven hours at the Embassy, I slunk away to join E and the Rothschilds for dinner at Passetto. Pauline and Philippe have just come back from a long trip to Russia; they are leaving tomorrow for Japan.

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March 9, 1965

NODIS

Stewart brought new text of what Primmin Wilson proposes say tomorrow in Parliament. He noted that this represented final text and that his instructions were to inform us but he had no authority discuss amendments.

Text follows:

Quote I promised to keep the House informed about the situation in Vietnam.

We have naturally been in the closest consultation with the United States and also with the Soviet Union. It is the view of H.M.G. that if there is a genuine cessation of hostilities, then talks in some form should be started. But for the moment the form is of less account than the basis of talks. Our own diplomatic efforts have been directed to seeing if this basis exists. As I have already said, we have been in touch with the Soviet Government, who were given our views on this problem on 20 February. We are now awaiting their reply and will maintain contact through the diplomatic channel as well as taking the opportunity for further discussions which will I hope be afforded by Mr. Gromyko's visit to London next week.

Meanwhile we will continue our diplomatic consultations with a view to achieving a peaceful solution. This must not only be acceptable and honourable but also one that stands some chance of assuring a lasting and genuine settlement. We shall continue with these consultations. The House will not expect me to say more. Unquote.

We expressed immediate concern about the language relating to cessation of hostilities and suggested insertion after word quote hostilities end quote of the following: quote there must be an end to aggression from the North and end quote. We also suggested the deletion from the first sentence of quote the U.S. and also with end quote, stating that we deemed it better in such a discussion of talks or negotiations to let matter rest between the UK and Soviet Union. Should there be Parliamentary questions about contact with the U.S., this could certainly be acknowledged without any difficulty for us.

When Stewart indicated his pessimism about the chances of any amendment of the text, we said that we would be very deeply concerned to have the Prime Minister speak along these lines which we felt would be advertised as call by the British

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for a cease fire with its very different application to us as opposed to the North Vietnamese. (We added that we would even prefer to see the British initiative with the Russians, which we have strongly favored, come to nothing than find ourselves pinned to a cease fire call of this nature.)

We then reiterated to Stewart that our first choice remained no statement at all by the Prime Minister. If he feels he must say something, then we offered for British consideration the text contained Deptel 5574. Finally we said our last choice would be the draft given us by Stewart today amended in accordance with our suggestions set forth above.

Stewart said he would forward all of this to London, including the text from the previous telegram and with respect to the last he will alert the Foreign Office to likelihood that the U.S. Chargé will be putting this forward first thing Tuesday morning.

Foregoing should be read also in light Secretary's message currently being despatched.

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Dec pt 3, Diary

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING American Embassy, ROME

SECRET

Charge: Classification Control:

ACTION: SECSTATE WASHINGTON IMMEDIATE

REPEAT LONDON FOR MINISTER ONLY

NODIS

TO SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

SUBJECT VIETNAM

As has been indicated by various telegrams and telephone calls, it has been impossible for me, because of time limitations to discuss contents Deptels 5591, 5592, with FonMin Stewart. He was already in MK WEA meeting when they arrived, went directly to lunch at the Quirinale, then to resumption WEA activities. I think this no loss, since his interposition with PriMin, who will be thoroughly ~~briefed~~ briefed before Hour of Commons Session by Thomson after latter's several conversations with Kaiser, would have little influence. Nikko Henderson advised immediate reference to London which I have done.

I have explained, I hope good humoredly, to larger difficulties inherent in dealing with language ~~in~~discussed with British Embassy Washington for PriMin's statement, as well as our complete ignorance FonMin's proposed Washington visits, untiladvised of such proceedings at zero hour plus five. I assume this is for supposed security reasons, but would hope that in future reasonable coordination could be achieved with security unimpaired.

GP-1

BRUCE

Amb Bruce:kak 3/9/65

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NODIS REVIEW Date March 9, 1985
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March 10, 1965 - Wednesday

We left the airport at 10:10 by Air France for Nice. Following an hour's flight, we were welcomed by Consul Duvivier and his sympathetic wife, Margaret Trimble of Baltimore. They motored us around the thriving city which, with more than 300,000 inhabitants, is the fifth largest in France. The Italianate influence is still strong here, especially in architecture. The flower, vegetable, and fruit market had displays of prime beauty.

About noon we fetched up at the Hotel d'Angleterre to join Cousin Natalie Barney. After standing us to Bloody Marys, she took us to Romaine Brooks' apartment for lunch. We visited her studio, and were enthusiastic over some of her paintings, such as those of Ida Rubinstein and d'Annunzio.

These two ladies are fabulous. Indeed they should be; Natalie is 88 and Romaine 90; both have perfect eyesight and hearing, and seem springy as hares, alert and witty in conversation. Having lived abroad for more than fifty years, their talents, so widely recognized in Europe, are little known at home.

Reluctantly we left them, to catch the 2:30 Air France plane for Paris, where we went to the Crillon. I walked over to the Embassy to call Phil Kaiser in London, and to read [redacted] telegrams addressed to me in Bohlen's care. Had an interesting talk there with Bob McBride.

March 11, 1965 - Thursday

E and I, in marvellous weather, strolled about. I went to see Chip Bohlen, who discoursed about the General. He told me that during his recent trip home, President Johnson [redacted]-used his tactic successfully of saying he wanted Chip to stay in Paris indefinitely.

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Lunched as Jean Monnet's guest with him and Max Kohnstamm in a private room at Prunier. I never had better food--scallops, separated by strips of bacon, en brochette, stewed pigs feet, Pouilly Fume. Jean's conversation was as good as Prunier's fare. He expects to go to the United States in May.

We left Orly at 9:10 p.m. tonight by Air France, and descended at London, thanks to the difference in time, at 9:10 p.m.

March 12, 1965 - Friday

Nicky arrived this morning, carrying a huge paper bag containing his stuffies. He must have grown a full inch since we last saw him.

At the office, I learned that, yesterday, nine student-aged demonstrators padlocked themselves to doors and stair rails in the Embassy lobby to protest against our Vietnam policy. The police cut them loose, and carried them away. They had handed out leaflets denouncing "mounting atrocities" and charging that the US has intensified bombings "in the immoral hope they can strengthen their negotiating position by murdering yet more people."

These demonstrators are supposed to be members of the Committee of 100 on Nuclear Disarmament.

I went to the Foreign Office to see Harold Caccia, who told me about the negotiations during the German trip on which he accompanied the Prime Minister.

Then I called at 10 Downing Street; I reported my visit as follows:

The truth of the Louis Heren articles in the London Times was categorically denied by a State Department spokesman this afternoon; this somewhat relieved British officials, but the attacks on the Prime Minister continue to be savage.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

Classification

Charge: STATE Control:

ACTION: SecState Washington IMMEDIATE Date: March 12, 1965

NODIS

Subject: Vietnam.

In talking to Caccia this morning, I told him of President's appreciation of Primin's statements on Vietnam in House of Commons. He thought it warranted my speaking personally to Wilson about it. I did so, in course of long conversation with him.

Primin feels his difficulties over Vietnam will increase, not diminish, although he does not, in absence of spectacular new developments there, anticipate serious embarrassment in Commons next week. He is, however, being severely criticized for his seeming inactivity in situation.

The London Times despatches yesterday and today of Heren from Washington have caused much speculation and unease here. His allegations of a quote reversal of policy unquote have been given wide currency.

Wilson is hotly accused by many British, including a formidable number of moderate Labor parliamentarians, of being a mere satellite of the US, and of subscribing blindly and completely to policies about which he has

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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Charge: Control:

Date:

not been consulted in advance. Moreover, snide remarks are frequent to the effect that the President does not want to see him in April, and takes his unvarying acquiescence for granted.

From a domestic political standpoint, Vietnam has become the most dangerous issue confronting him. I think he needs, and deserves, cheering up. Perhaps, if the President thought favorably of it, it might be well for him to send a personal communication to the Primin, expressing thanks for his support, and stating he expected to keep him closely advised of his plans.

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BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - March 12, 1965

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Amongst others, he is said to have relegated Great Britain to the rank of a 51st American state, and to be on bad terms with President Johnson, despite undignified efforts to curry favor with him. The Prime Minister talked frankly to me about the invidious position in which he finds himself. It is unquestionable that, amongst other things, he resents US officials trying to dictate the terms of his remarks in the House of Commons.

I hope to have a chance to go into all this when I see the President during my stay in Washington, now scheduled to commence on Friday March 19.

Lunched at the Chancery with Findley Burns, who is off tomorrow to Washington.

Saw Bill Rivkin from Luxembourg this afternoon; he is impatiently waiting to know if he will have another diplomatic appointment; otherwise, he will return to his Chicago law practice.

Joe Kraft of the Washington Evening Star called on me. He is studying possibilities for what he calls an American reentry into Europe.

Tonight, Pam Berry dined with E, Nicky and myself. She is a mine of informed gossip about politics, vibrating with vitality.

March 13, 1965 - Saturday

At the office this morning. I revised the letter I had largely prepared in Rome for Bill Crockett, suggesting Chief of Mission appointments. I sent it as follows:

More light on Lord Lonsdale. After feeding his dogs at the breakfast table, he was accustomed to drink first a claret glassful of cognac, then a half bottle of white wine.

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March 13, 1965

EYES ONLY - SECRET

Dear Bill:

This letter is in response to your telephone call, requesting me to submit suggestions for possible Chief of Mission appointments.

In doing so, I shall first give a short summary of reflections on the general subject of such appointments, then outline certain considerations by which I have been guided in making up the list.

A. 1. Since every President is invariably criticized for designating "political" Ambassadors, despite the evident impracticality of filling all posts with career men and women, I would think it wise, if President Johnson were so inclined, for him to try to increase slightly the percentage of career appointments to the highest point ever reached--I imagine this would mean an addition of only one or two careerists. The public reaction to such a move would be laudatory.

2. In regard to political appointees, I do not think I could comment sensibly on this subject in the absence of knowing what persons are under scrutiny. The ordinary Presidential problem, in this respect is, as I understand it, not to widen the number of applicants, but to select from those exercising pressure the best qualified.

I would, however, suggest one man who, in my judgment, would, at some future time, make an excellent Ambassador anywhere in Europe--Barry Bingham, Publisher of The Louisville Courier-Journal. He would be admirably equipped to serve as Ambassador to Great Britain, France, or NATO. His performance as head of the Marshall Plan operations in France was outstanding; I believe he has since refused every proffer of public office, but he might be tempted.

The Honorable
William J. Crockett,
Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration,
Washington, D. C.

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B. Consideration of Foreign Service Officers as Chiefs of Mission.

1. I am not listing, with the exception of Bill Tyler and several others, persons now employed in the Department. In Tyler's case, I have done so, since when I was last home it had been definitely decided to send him to the field; the same applies to the other officers serving in the Department whom I shall mention, because I have heard informally that their tours of duty in Washington may be coming to an end.

I realize that by omitting most officers serving in the Department, my suggestions are necessarily lopsided, but as I have for many years known little of internal operations at State, I am largely confining myself to those posted abroad with whose work and personalities I have some familiarity.

2. I have refrained, for the most part, from listing officers over the age of sixty. I think that only rarely should they be continued on after they have served three years in their final post; you are familiar with my views on this subject, especially as they apply to Career Ministers. I make a specific exception for Ray Hare. I hear he intends to retire; I feel he would be of great value in a position in Washington, if he could be persuaded to that effect.

3. I believe a new look should be given to the question of keeping unusually well-equipped, relatively young, D.C.M.'s in important Missions, and some experimentation might be made in replacing them with older men whose final positions these would be. I have particularly in mind Bob McBride, Frank Meloy and Martin Hillenbrand, each of whom, in my estimation, would make an exceptionally good Chief of Mission. Although he is not a Foreign Service Officer, I would include Phil Kaiser in this category.

C. List of Possible Appointees.

Where a Chief of Mission has been posted for less than three years, I have made few recommendations for replacement, and then for stated reasons, though I recognize this should not be a hard and fast rule.

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I am making no recommendations about changes in Ambassadors presently serving in the Department or in International organizations, such as Messrs. Harriman, Thompson, Stevenson and others of Ambassadorial rank at UN, Finletter, Tuthill, Leddy, etc., though I would observe that Charlie Yost (UN) is exceptionally qualified to be Assistant Secretary of State for Western European Affairs. They have presumably been selected, as should be any replacements, for special reasons, by the President and the Secretary of State.

If a Chief of Mission has proved unsatisfactory he should be removed regardless of tenure. On the other hand, our national diplomatic reputation and efficiency suffers from restless transfers. Also, the number of posts either vacant, or with three year incumbents, provides a delicate enough task; anything approaching a global shift would best be handled in two or three slices.

Bearing the above in mind, I find these vacancies: Australia; Belgium; Bulgaria; Greece; Indonesia; Jamaica; Malta; Morocco; Netherlands; Panama; Uruguay; Yemen.

Posts occupied by Chiefs of Mission for three years or longer are Afghanistan (*Steeves); Brazil (Gordon); Cameroon (*Barrows); Costa Rica (Telles); Gabon (Darlington); Great Britain (Bruce); Guatemala (*Bell); Honduras (*Burrows); Iceland (*Penfield); Israel (*Barbour); Italy (*Reinhardt); Japan (Reischauer); Nepal (*Stebbins); Nicaragua (*Brown); Pakistan (*McConaughy); Paraguay (*Snow); Poland (*Cabot); Rumania (*Crawford); Saudi Arabia (*Hart); South Africa (*Satterthwaite); Sweden (*Parsons); Syria (*Knight); Turkey (*Hare).

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk are Foreign Service Officers, the others political appointees; there are 18 in the former class, 5 in the latter.

Breaking these down by age, we find that amongst the above are six men over sixty, namely Steeves, Darlington, Bruce, Cabot, Satterthwaite, Hare.

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D. Recommendations of Foreign Service Officers as Chiefs of Mission.

1. Walworth Barbour. One of the most valuable men in the Foreign Service, possessed of excellent judgment, skilled in negotiation, he inspires confidence, respect and affection in those with whom he deals. I suggest him for Greece (where he has previously served), Poland, Sweden, or Portugal (when that post may become available).

2. Wilson T. M. Beale. A seasoned, experienced officer whom I have known for more than twenty years. His political judgment is good, his economic background outstanding. Recommended for Nepal.

3. Jacob Beam. Indonesia will probably prove to be for a long time to come one of the thorniest of Foreign Service assignments. Our Ambassador there should have not only the best qualities expected of senior Foreign Service Officers, but in addition a decided toughness of mind and character. I believe that Beam possesses all the requisites that should be demanded of our Chief of Mission in that difficult, troubled country, in which he has had previous experience. I would suggest that if he is named, he should be sent out there as quickly as possible. Another possible position for Beam would be Israel.

4. Findley Burns, Jr. This officer possesses, in my estimation, the great advantage, in addition to being an excellent political reporter and a proficient political negotiater, a remarkable talent for administration and for executive direction. He has served with me in two posts, and I can only speak of his performance in superlative terms. I recommend him for Libya, where his familiarity with military problems and his skill in negotiation would make him especially valuable at this time.

5. John H. Burns. An officer with Latin American and European experience, executive talent, demonstrated ability to get along with the military, and a knowledge of Spanish. I propose him for Panama or Guatemala.

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6. John A. Calhoun. A reliable officer who would do well in Israel or Afghanistan.

7. William Crawford. An Eastern European specialist, who has also had Latin American experience. If he is not named Deputy Assistant Secretary in EUR for Eastern European Affairs, I suggest he be considered for Nepal, Afghanistan, or one of the Central American posts.

8. Richard H. Davis. A mature, experienced, Eastern European hand. This gifted officer would be especially useful now in an Iron Curtain country. I strongly recommend him for Rumania, when that post may become available, or for Bulgaria.

9. Hermann Eilts. An officer of great ability and energy; one of the leading Arabists in the Foreign Service. His close relationship with King Faisal and others in Saudi Arabia would make him a forceful, effective Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Marshall Green.

10. An officer of broad experience and ability, knowledgeable about the Far East, competent in dealing with the militar[illegible]. I suggest him for Taiwan, when that post becomes available, or f[illegible] Pakistan.

11. Parker T. Hart. One of the ablest Near Eastern experts in the Foreign Service. I recommend him for Turkey.

12. Martin Hillenbrand. Probably the foremost German expert in the Foreign Service, with a fluent command of the language. He is an accomplished writer on many subjects, including philosophy. I recommend he go to Vienna when that post becomes available.

13. Philip Kaiser. Because of his many abilities, his broad interests, his warm personality, his thorough knowledge of American Government policies, I recommend him for either Brazil or Sweden. During the short time he has been DCM in London, his performance has been outstanding.

14. Ridgway Knight. The same comments that I have made on Woodruff Wallner in connection with assignment to a North African post are applicable to Ridgway Knight. He is even more of a North African specialist than Wallner. He was one of the Vice Consuls under Bob Murphy who was so active in preparation for the Allied

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landings during the War. After his assignment to the Paris Embassy he maintained his interest in those countries, and wrote wise despatches about the inevitable transition which he foresaw from French rule to Independence. He is bi-lingual in French, his German is excellent, and I should imagine he has learned considerable Arabic during his stay in Syria. In addition, he had an excellent war record, was highly esteemed by Generals Eisenhower and Gruenther, and is a man of irreproachable character. I recommend him for Morocco, Tunisia, or Algeria (when one of these posts may open up).

15. Robert McBride. Has exceptionally sound judgment and character; a good executive, fine linguist, able negotiator; in fact, one of the ablest Foreign Service officers. I suggest him for Brazil or Greece.

16. Francis E. Meloy. One of the ablest officers in the Foreign Service. I suggest him for Poland or Israel.

17. James Penfield. An accomplished officer who has served in many parts of the world. He is calm, reliable, expert. I believe he would be a satisfactory Chief of Mission in Syria.

18. Frederick Reinhardt. His record and abilities are well-known. I recommend him for Switzerland, when that post may become open, or for Sweden.

19. Ambassador Reischauer is so uniquely qualified for his present position in Japan I think he should remain there indefinitely.

20. Walter Stoessel. A competent Soviet specialist, I suggest him for Bulgaria or for Rumania (after giving first preference to Richard H. Davis).

21. Henry Tasca. An officer of broad interests and abilities; one of the top financial and economic experts in the Foreign Service. His experience in Treasury and State qualify him especially for South Africa or Brazil.

22. William R. Tyler. His outstanding ability and personality, his wide European experience, fluency in foreign languages, fit him for any important European Embassy. Recommended for Belgium, Netherlands or Portugal.

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23. Woodruff Wallner. As recommended in the case of Ridgway Knight, I feel our representation in the three North African countries of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco should always be maintained at a high level. The cultural, political and economic problems in these countries differ substantially from those in other African States, and an Ambassador to any of them should be thoroughly fluent in French. It would be preferable if he had also had past experience in dealing, whether in Paris or elsewhere, with North African affairs. Wallner has a brilliant mind, and is one of the best draftsmen and most diligent, loyal men in the Service. His French is exceptionally fluent, and he is proficient in Portuguese and Spanish. I propose him for Morocco or for Tunisia or Algeria (if either of these posts open up). Another mission which I believe Wallner would fill admirably is Uruguay.

Very sincerely yours,

David Bruce

NODIS REVIEW
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Reviewed by: JAB
Date: 12 FEB 1981

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In Paris, I was told of how when, at his last press conference, President de Gaulle was asked by a prominent critic of Gaullist policy how he was, he answered: "I am not doing badly, but reassure yourself; one day I will not fail to die."

Contributions to a Winston Churchill Memorial Fund are assuming large d. ensions. Much is expected from the London district. One favorite quotation used in the appeal is from a speech by him on July 14, 1940 when France had already fallen, and America, though friendly, was non-belligerent. He said: "Here in this strong city of refuge which enshrines the title-deeds of human progress.... we await undismayed the impending assaults.... Be the ordeal sharp or long, or both, we shall seek no terms, we shall tolerate no parley. We may show mercy--we shall ask for none."

During our absence in Europe, Goldie, the sulky eagle was captured, and taken back to his equally sulky mate. [redacted]

March 14, 1965 - Sunday

Spate of telegrams about Cyprus where the situation is worsening. I talked to George Ball by telephone yesterday. Last night Averell called me from Washington, to which he had just returned from Manila. He is coming over next Sunday and spend several days at the house.

This evening we went to York House for cocktails with the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and their guests. The Princess Royal and a considerable number of Australians, including the High Commissioner, were there. Since the Gloucesters are leaving tomorrow for a trip to California and Australia, the H. C. and I would normally have been expected to see them off at the airport. They had considerately spared us this duty, by having a pre-flight gathering at home.

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Although the Duchess still has her broken arm in a sling, her face, [redacted] badly mangled in their automobile accident, shows few traces of the numerous operations performed on it. She told E that the end of her nose had been found in a waste-paper basket mixed with other debris.

I see from the papers that Raymond Guest has run into difficulties in connection with Senate approval of his nomination as Ambassador to Ireland. He is to be recalled before the Foreign Relations Committee and questioned on three points: (1) how much money did he subscribe to the Democratic Party in the last campaign; (2) does he own a horse breeding or training establishment in Ireland? (3) whether he has a French wife. I can only answer the third--he has a wife who is French by birth, and [redacted] an unusually attractive woman. I imagine this additional questioning of him may have been inspired by the widely known fact that the Irish Government [redacted] made it known they would like a Foreign Service Officer sent to Dublin.

Tonight, E, Nicky and I had a television orgy. First we saw an excellent performance, lasting more than an hour, of John Buchan's 39 Steps; afterwards, a good "Marlene Dietrich", the setting being Berlin immediately after the war.

March 15, 1965 - Monday

Gromyko is due here for a four or five day stay, commencing tomorrow. I have arranged with Caccia to be told of Foreign Office discussions with him.

I lunched alone with Cecil King at the Daily Mirror offices. He thinks it inevitable that China will finally control all Southeast Asia, and that we should manage somehow to withdraw from Vietnam without hopeless loss of face. He also questions the desirability of Great Britain continuing so many responsibilities

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East of Suez, particularly as regards military bases which he considers obsolescent. He seemed pleased at having been made a member of the Bank of England Board. He told me he had refused a peerage, since he considered this would deprive him of the independence he likes to exercise in political matters. He is to my mind more interesting on the subject of conditions in various parts of Africa than in other foreign affairs. I do not trust his political judgment, but at least he has a completely untrammelled and imaginative mind. The paper company of which he is chairman is endeavoring to buy another company in Manchester, at a price of about 60 million pounds. The financial and journalistic power exercised by King is immense, but he is said to be a comparatively poor man as respects capital. He lives modestly, does not drink or smoke, but is a thoughtful host. He had recommended Hartley Shawcross to the Prime Minister as Ambassador to Washington, in the expectation that Patrick Dean would replace Harold Caccia, for whom King has a high regard, as Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office.

Cecil King believes there might be an opportunity if the United States bent its efforts to that end, to bring about some sort of understanding between Israel and Nasser. He thinks the Israelis should undertake to absorb the Arab-Palestine refugees, most of whom might refuse to go, but as an alternative should be financed for re-location in under populated Iraq. In turn, the Israelis should be given part of the West Bank of the Jordan River. This would be rough on the Jordanians, but they should be rewarded for such a cession of territory by generous compensation. He thinks this is the best possible gambit to attempt [redacted] to curtail the arms race in the Middle East, and regards Nasser as the only Arab leader who could bring about a rapprochement with Israel.

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I was told the story today about Vice President Humphrey's daughter, who was saying her prayers the night before he left Minneapolis in 1948 to take up his seat in the U. S. Senate. After asking God to bless her father and mother and the rest of the family, she said: "And now good-bye, God, we are going to Washington."

Under Nicky's prodding, I saw a [redacted] television performance tonight of Perry Mason, who so resembles Chester Bowles.

March 16, 1965 - Tuesday

Comparative quiet at the office. John Pope came to see me this morning. He says my Chinese prints are of high quality and rare. They were done in the 18th Century after paintings or sketches--since vanished--commissioned by the Emperor, executed by Jesuit missionaries, one of whom was the famous Castiglione.

We had a lunch today for

The Spanish Ambassador and Marquesa de Santa Cruz
Mrs. Thomas Meyer
Captain Adams (The Albany)
Mr. John and Lady Margaret Walker
Charles Harding
Lady Amabel Lindsay

Selwyn Lloyd had been expected, but is ill.

Admiral Griffin came in this afternoon to make his ultimate call before leaving for Naples.

We were to dine tonight with Lady Melchett, who is said to entertain a greater variety of Labour Party leaders than any hostess in London; we had been looking forward to this, but she [redacted] is indisposed.

Pickets are parading in front of the Embassy, carrying placards denouncing the treatment of Negroes in Selma, Alabama.

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I queried John Walker about the two dubious Vermeers in the Mellon Collection at the National Gallery. They have been under examination for months, and have now been judged spurious. They were both bought from Duveen, whom I well remember holding forth about their superlative merits. Modern analytical methods indicate they were done probably by a German artist in the 20th Century. It is thought that this man of talent may have been the teacher of the famous Dutch faker Meegeren. The Gallery has wisely, I think, decided to place them on exhibition together with the X-rays, and an explanation of the other devices used in determining their falsity.

John told me he had hoped to bid for the Gallery on the Rembrandt portrait of his son Titus, from the Cook Collection soon to be auctioned in London. Paul Mellon has, however, objected to such an action, properly so in my estimation, on the grounds of public relations at home because of balance of payments considerations. The Titus is expected to sell for more than two million dollars.

One of our guests was Captain Adams, who runs the Albany, one of the best remaining architectural sights of London. I had with him, and with Charles Harding, a rueful talk about demolition barbarities in this city. The Londoners moved too late to safeguard their best examples of domestic architect

I was impressed a couple of nights ago by how easy it is to be killed in fatal automobile accidents. In crossing Oxford Street, Hyatt, my usually a cautious driver, ran through a traffic light. Ordinarily there would have been space to spare, but a great red bus coming toward us at a right angle had also jumped the light, and was charging along at full speed. We escaped it by a hair's breadth, but what bothered me was in making a skillful swerve, we all but ran full tilt into a woman crossing the side street. The complete indifference

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with which jaywalking is practiced in this city constantly flabbergasts me. It is not unusual to see pedestrians in the midst of busy traffic, ambling between automobiles, holding up their hands or brandishing their umbrellas to bring them to a stop.

Mac Bundy called me at lunch today, to suggest I send through him a message to the President that the latter should certainly see Michael Stewart during his trip to Washington. Since I think this essential, my answer was easy. George Ball called me later in the afternoon to try to arrange a meeting on the Middle East between himself, Michael Stewart, Couve, and Schroeder, at Paris on March 31. I found this is impossible for Stewart.

Mildred Bliss, who went to Sweden for the Queen's funeral, is landing in London this afternoon. She will spend the night with us, as [redacted] her butler, Murray, a wonderful fellow to whom I have given many empty jeroboams, which he delights in using as lamps.

Mildred Bliss seemed completely unaffected by her air trip from Sweden. She had been on terms of intimate friendship with the King and Queen of Sweden for fifty years. She said the public in Sweden [redacted] always been devotedly attached to the King and Queen, but there was much skepticism about the monarchy enduring indefinitely.

March 17, 1965 - Wednesday

At the Gloucesters' on Sunday evening, I had an interesting conversation with Mr. Bottomley, Minister for Commonwealth Relations. Amongst other things, he commented on his recent trip to Southern Rhodesia. He thinks a settlement of the problems there will be extremely difficult to achieve, and will require

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a long time.

We had a staff meeting this morning. Afterwards, the new Ambassador of Ecuador, Senor Don Jorge Mantilla, called on me. He once attended the University of Maryland in the United States. By profession a journalist, he has been absent from his country for considerable periods on diplomatic missions, serving at UN, and lately as Ambassador to Rome. His brother takes care of the newspaper properties and the other family business interests, which are said to be prosperous and extensive. He seems a particularly pleasant and well informed man

I lunched today at Lloyds Registry of Shipping. My host, Mr. A. C. Grover, [redacted] contracted some illness during a Latin American trip last week and was unable to attend. His substitute was Mr. R. M. Turnbull, whom I found excellent company, as I did Sir Kenneth Pelly, another host. Amongst the guests were Roy Thomson and Harold Watkinson. Roy said he was going to see Gromyko twice this week at dinners, and intended to approach him bluntly on the subject of Vietnam. Harold Watkinson told me he has [redacted] not abandoned the idea I suggested to him of selling a minority interest in Schweppes in the United States. This lunch was qua food one of the best I have had in London. It commenced with Whitstable oysters--I took the address of the supplier.

The latter part of the afternoon was a busy one for me. I shook hands with about 200 people in the Embassy cafeteria, where I gave out the annual Community Relations awards and made a speech about the excellent comity between Americans and Britons at those airfields where our men are stationed. The record is a remarkably satisfactory one.

I changed into a dinner coat at the office and went to a reception at the USSR Embassy for Foreign Minister Gromyko. Caccia told me last night that the

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Michael Stewart conversations with him, so far as they regarded Vietnam, had elicited no helpful remarks whatever from Gromyko, who [redacted]-contented himself with denouncing American aggression in that area.

Next I went to the farewell reception given by the German Ambassador at 22 Belgrave Square. Finally I joined E, who had gone separately to both of these receptions, at Molly and Rab Butler's for dinner at 3 Smith Square.

At the Community Relations party I told the guests that the most recent matter amicably settled by them [redacted] came to my attention only yesterday. It seems that an American out sporting near one of our Bases [redacted] shot a fox when hounds were in full cry after him, followed by the MFH and members of the field. This is about as serious an offense as one can commit in a hunting country. I was amused when the last speaker representing the Minister of Aviation, evidently no lover of blood sports, commented I thought rather acidly on my terming this "an offense."

The Butler dinner went off [redacted] well. [redacted] Marie Claire Sandys, Edwina d'Erlanger, Lord and Lady Selkirk (I think he [redacted] preceded Anthony Head in Malaysia), the Droghedas, and others were there. I sat between [redacted] Mollie Butler and Marie Claire.

Rab has not lost his interest in international politics. He talked about Vietnam, and wondered whether it might be possible for us militarily to seal the border along the demarcation line. It is rather ironical that he has been made a Life Peer by a Labour Prime Minister, after having previously refused an Earldom.

I had what was for me a delightful conversation after dinner with Joan Drogheda. In talking about stage fright, she said that frequently during her career as a pianist when she sat down on the piano stool her legs so shook that she had

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difficulty in manipulating the pedals. Lady Selkirk and I engaged in a lugubrious conversation on capital punishment, a hot topic at the moment in Great Britain. There is a probability it will be abolished during this session of Parliament. I feel, like her, that it should be retained [redacted] in certain cases.

March 18, 1965 - Thursday

Tom Finletter came over last night from Paris, for the purpose of talking to me this morning about ANF-MLF. We pursued the subject for an hour and a half.

Robert Lincoln, of USIS, called on me. He said his organization was willing to have Jim Pettus remain here indefinitely, but they could not extend Bill Clark's stay beyond late this summer, since they wished, after his many years in London, to assign him elsewhere.

Lunched at the Turf.

Went to see Harold Caccia this afternoon. Denis Greenhill was with him. He told me about the talks with Gromyko on disarmament, peacekeeping operations, and German reunification. On these matters, as was true regarding Vietnam, there was no suppleness in the Soviet position. The Soviet Foreign Minister is to see the Prime Minister this afternoon.

Henry Collis, Headmaster of Colet Court, St. Paul's School, for the last twenty years, came to see me. He will retire in 1966, while still in his early 50's. and would like to find some occupation connected with Anglo-American affairs. He seems particularly inclined toward any opening in the English Speaking Union. He is a splendid fellow, and I promised to look into this.

Gromyko has surprised the British by conducting his conferences with them in English. Usually he operates through an interpreter. I talked to him last night at his Embassy, where he chatted less stony-faced than I have ever seen him. The

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Embassy was bulging with guests, including the major part of the Diplomatic Corps and many British politicians of all Parties.

The swan song of the Germans was equally populated. I had a talk with Alec Home, saw my old friend General Marshall-Cornwall and his wife for the first time in several years, and passed a pleasant half hour there. News of the appointment of Herbert Blankenhorn to succeed Von Etzdorf has been much commented on by the British press. All critics have agreed that Blankenhorn is intellectually brilliant and witty, but there have been critical reflections on his wiliness.

We dined tonight with Nancy and David Perth.

At dinner were Elizabeth and Alec Douglas-Home, Marcia Early and her attractive English fiancē, and the Perth's son and daughter. Alec assured me of full Conservative backing in our Vietnam activities.

March 19, 1965 - Friday

Phil Kaiser came to the house this morning for a last word. David arrived by night plane from Boston; he is reading Of Human Bondage by Somerset Maugham. He is now 6 foot and a half inch tall.

I had a quiet 8-hour flight by Pan Am to Dulles airport, where Frazier Meade met me. It is satisfying to have so much time to read on a plane journey. I finished off a stack of Presidential and other speeches, three issues of the Economist, a handful of presentation monographs on international politics, before settling down to the diverting frivolity of Francoise Gilot's Life with Picasso.

I left my things at the Metropolitan, then went to the International Club for a party given by Mac Bundy as a farewell to Mike Forrestal. Long colloquy with Averell. Saw the McCones. She had paid in London $12,000 for a 103-piece 18th Century export china dinnerset; when unpacked, there were only 65 examples.

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March 20, 1965 - Saturday

Snowing hard this morning; a fall of four inches is predicted.

Bill Tyler picked me up at the Club to motor me to the Department in his resplendent new Oldsmobile.

After conversations with Bill and Tommy Thompson, I attended a meeting in the Secretary's room on Vietnam. The two Bundys, Bob McNamara, George Ball, John McNaughton, and Leonard Unger were there. I told Dean how difficult a time the PM was having over his blank check endorsement of American actions in Vietnam.

Talked alone with Bob McNamara about the possibilities of sealing off infiltrations from the North over the demarcation line, and mopping up behind it.

Half an hour with Ball on European matters.

Lunched with [redacted] Tyler. I shall take up with Huntington Cairns the possibility of the Bollingen Foundation publishing selected letters of Bill's Father and Mother.

Have spoken to lots of people on the telephone, have read A Holiday History of Britain in an attempt to refresh my dimming memory on the sequence of historical events there, and now crave my dinner and bed.

The President is in Texas for the weekend; I saw him on television, holding forth about Governor Wallace of Alabama, and other aspects of racial troubles. He has handled this matter superbly. He also issued a statement on Vietnam; I have the impression from conversations here that he is personally making all final policy decisions on this subject, and not taking any of his associates entirely into his confidence.

I read in the morning paper that the Rembrandt portrait of Titus [redacted] sold at Christie's, to a Los Angeles collector, for over two million two hundred thousand dollars.

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To my surprise, Marcia Early knows a great deal about my Chinese prints, and will query an expert friend in Florence as to whether the original paintings or drawings exist. This young, beautiful woman is an encyclopaedia of art information.

I heard today at the Department something that deeply disturbed me. Yesterday, Sukarno took over the foreign oil companies, the producers of his greatest remaining source of foreign exchange. I am told that the President is sending Ellsworth Bunker, in the Chief Executive's personal plane, to see Sukarno. This will be construed by that blatant, papier mache dictator as appeasement plus, and restore face he has almost completely lost. I suspect our silly Ambassador Howard Jones to be at the bottom of this. How many errors is the American Government to commit in diplomatic relations? Our policies in the Congo, in Yemen, in Indonesia, have been demonstrably abysmal. In each case we have been led astray by the bad judgment of well-intentioned diplomats, presumably supported by the chief officers of the Department, whose naivete passes belief. Our relationship with Nasser has not been much wiser. It was only at the last moment that our officials seem to have recognized his patent design to use the Yemen as an avenue of penetration to Saudi Arabia, to overthrow the pro-American dynasty there, and seize the Saudi petroleum fields. Similarly, we did not awaken until almost too late to a realization of his maneuvers in Libya; it was, from the beginning, plain as a pikestaff that, disappointed in Saudi Arabia, he wished to possess himself of Libyan oil resources.

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March 21, 1965 - Sunday

The snow has disappeared, the sun is out, the temperature about freezing. I read until I met Janie McBains for an early lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At two o'clock, Bill Tyler and I started out for Dulles airfield, to welcome the British Foreign Minister Michael Stewart, Harold Caccia, Nikko Henderson, and the other members of their party. They went to their Embassy.

Back to the Metropolitan to revise my will.

Dined tonight at the Wisners. Aileen and Isaiah Berlin, who is delivering this year's Mellon lectures, were there, with Kay Graham, the Roger Stevens, Jane and Tommy Thompson, Lily Guest, John Walker, and others. Had shad roe for the first time this season.

I suppose I am prejudiced, and a "reactionary", whatever that may mean. But I profoundly fear the thrust of some of our policies. When George Ball told me long ago, during one of my visits to Washington, of the successful (Sic) termination of negotiations over West Irian, I answered that I considered our conduct in the matter a national disgrace. I felt sure Sukarno would never honor his engagements to the UN about that territory. Nor did he. The arrangements were barely concluded before he repudiated his undertakings.

All of this smacks of smug, retrospective reflections, but I believe our conduct, in many instances, has been marked by a complete indifference to political realities. I do not single out Ball as having responsibility for the West Irian episode, because, indeed, he may not have been consulted about it, and, in loyalty, should have properly gone along, as he did, with what his superiors [redacted] decreed.

At dinner, I sat between Aileen and Kay, fast intellectual, and attractive company.

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for his own domestic, political purposes, wishes to capitalize on a supposed close relationship with Johnson that is non-existent.

Mac and I see eye to eye on this situation. The PM needs at least to be able to portray to his associates, and in the House of Commons, the appearance of an intimacy and a mutual confidence that, in the President's view, is not a reality.

My sentiment is in favor of a recognition by the President, within becoming limits, of the difficulties confronting Wilson in supporting American policies. There is no room, in my opinion, for lack of conventional courtesies between chiefs of allied states.

Mac and I concocted an approach to the President that will, I hope, preserve at least an outward harmony in tomorrow's meeting.

Dean Rusk had to dine at the White House, where the President entertained forty-two Governors. War-horse Ball, who flew to Ottawa today to make a speech, was host tonight in the Department at a dinner honoring Stewart. I sat next Hodgson of the Observer, and across from John Hightower of the AP, for whom I have respect and affection.

I hoped to leave here Wednesday for New York, but Dean asked me to remain to talk to the President about State Department personnel selections.

March 23, 1965 - Tuesday

Meeting with the British delegation this morning. Mac Bundy had seen the President earlier, and it was arranged that LBJ would receive the Foreign Secretary alone at 11:30. I rode over to the White House with the two Michael Stewarts. On our side, Bill Tyler, Tom Judd, Harry Shullaw and Lloyd Hand, Chief of Protocol, were present. We waited in the Cabinet Room with the British

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Minister. Meanwhile, the Foreign Secretary talked to Mac Bundy, before being closeted with the President. To our surprise, after about fifteen minutes of this duet, we were all summoned into the oval office, where we were joined by Hadow (Foreign Office Press representative) and Bundy. Marvin Watson wandered in and out, trying to preserve the President's appointments schedule, whilst the British were concerned lest Stewart miss his engagement to lunch and speak at the National Press Club. This did not divert LBJ, who was in talkative form. It was great theatre; he fed us oratorical sandwiches, with layers of gravity and levity. At one time, after he had enumerated the variety of criticisms to which he was daily subjected over Vietnam, he remarked "Sometimes I just get all hunkered up like a jackass in a hailstorm."

Stewart kept reverting to the uproar in Britain over the use of non-lethal gas by the South Vietnamese air force. The cable lines are hot with protests, petitions are pouring forth from MP's, Americans are being denounced for resorting to barbarous and horrible weapons. I thought the President dealt well with the attack, explaining that the gas was one in common use by our own police forces, was frequently employed for quelling riots, and was stocked by many countries. The chief trouble, I believe, is that no warning was given in advance from Saigon of its prospective utilization, nor until yesterday, did our top men in Washington seem to know anything about the occurrences. From a public relations viewpoint, the Saigon authorities, and secondarily our own, have behaved idiotically. "Gas" is widely regarded as a dirty word, and everywhere evokes images of World War I brutalities. The affair is further complicated by the allegation that supplies of this type were left behind by the French army, when they evacuated Indo-China, and that some of it was manufactured in the UK. We are now explaining that on the occasions it has been used in Vietnam, it was largely ineffective

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LBJ discoursed for more than an hour, explaining his objectives, hopes and fears. He is power sublimated, like Niagara Falls. He read us a long letter from an American soldier in Vietnam to his "Mom", strongly supporting American policy. I think he impressed his audience by his grasp of the issues involved, and his own mastery over decisions, but must have puzzled the British by the alternations of his manner. He told Stewart he had no objections whatever to negotiations if any one could offer a reasonable prospect of their succeeding.

There was a brief session for photography; the cameramen made their onslaught in two waves. Then the Foreign Minister was released, after ninety minutes of an experience he is never likely to forget.

Mac and I stayed beyind for a while. The President said that Stewart had not offered a single practical or helpful suggestion, nor had General deGaulle, or any other foreigner. Then he repeated what he [redacted] told Stewart about fierce domestic pressures on him. Some favored abandonment of all our commitments in the East, and retreat to Hawaii. Others wanted us to bomb the hell out of China. Others would kill all the civilians, as well as military, in the Hanoi district. He intended to continue to make measured responses to aggression from North Vietnam until it ceased. We had obligated ourselves under three Presidents to assist the South Vietnamese to preserve their liberties, and that commitment would be carried out. He thought it insulting for politicians to come chasing over to see him, to expound for home consumption their condemnatory statements from the White House steps, unless they had practicable solutions to offer for American problems.

A propos of some observation he [redacted] made, he recounted a story about erroneous statements. One friend congratulated another over having made a

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million dollars on a wheat deal. The supposedly fortunate man answered: "There are three things wrong about that tale. First, it was corn, not wheat. Second, the amount was not a million dollars, it was one hundred thousand. Third, I did not make one hundred thousand, I lost it."

The President said he wanted to see me tomorrow.

I had a late lunch at the Metropolitan wit' John Graham, during which we watched on television the extraordinary performance of the Gemini capsule and astronauts.

Lloyd Hand, Bill Tyler, myself, and others went to the National Airport this afternoon to say good-bye to Messrs. Stewart, Caccia, and their entourage. Learning from Lloyd that he was to swear in Raymond Guest as Ambassador to Ireland, I attended the ceremony. It was done with considerable style. Raymond has become huge in bulk, but has charm, and engaging manners. I remember Tommy Hitchcock telling me he thought Raymond had never known fear. Lily Guest, Raymond's first wife of three, dined with me tonight at the Metropolitan. I like her so much. She is deservedly a favorite in Washington. We ate terrapin.

March 24, 1965 - Wednesday

Mac Bundy telephoned to tell me to prepare a draft of a possible letter to the Prime Minister, expressing the President's indignation over Michael Stewart having answered a question at the National Press Club by replying with a citation from the Declaration of Independence, coupling British objections to the use of gas with a quotation about the "decent observance of the opinions of mankind." I had little time to focus on this, since most of my morning was devoted to preparation for what I supposed was to be a serious conversation with the President over the appointment of Chiefs of Mission. I saw Bill Crockett, and secured from him the recommendations of his Committee on Seven Missions.

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My appointm[redacted] for 12:15 for the President was not fulfilled until 1 o'clock. I started on diplomatic appointments, but was met with a quizzical blast on the non-productivity of his receiving Foreign Ministers, a proper function, he thought, for the Secretary of State. His attitude was further exacerbated by the futility he [redacted] experienced in talking earlier this morning to the Spanish Foreign Minister.

We then shifted to the heinousness of Stewart's offense. It was decided not to rebuke Wilson for this delinquency, a great relief to me, for I thought it would be undignified and unnecessary to do so. I told the President he was the Sphinx, the Eiffel Tower, of Washington--foreign statesmen could not afford to go home without viewing him. This occasioned a wry smile, but I think he is justified in resenting the imposition on his time of listening to the meanderings of every peripatetic foreigner of cabinet rank.

I told him about the Bilderberg Conference on Lake Como, to which I have [redacted] been invited. He thought I should attend, and repeat the essence of what he [redacted] told the British about his Vietnamese activities.

In vain, I tried to engage him on State Department personnel problems. I said I thought he should at least appoint a Foreign Service Officer as Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, and also another to fill the vacancy created by the departure of Alexis Johnson. No soap. I expatiated on the competence and loyalty of the Foreign Service. By mischance, all too common, he had no list to consider for filling vacant posts. Faced with a dialogue of mutes, I tenaciously pursued my exposition.

I accomplished little, though I believe it would have been so easy, had the State people previously made an orderly presentation, to have induced him to take favorable action. I pointed out that for nine months the Netherlands had been

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Ambassadorless, and advocated sending Bill Tyler there at once, temporarily filling his place with his deputy, Dick Davis, whom I [redacted] recommended for an Embassy behind the Iron Curtain. **He said he would name Tyler immediately.**

I find myself constantly frustrated in trying to carry out the President's wishes, because of the lack of coordination by State of its recommendations.

Ellsworth Bunker had been kept waiting, so I beat a retreat. The President told me to come back at Easter for the Wilson performance, and to return at any other time I wished to talk to him. That was that.

I lunched with Mac Bundy in the situation room. He has divorced himself, advisedly, from any participation in diplomatic appointments.

LBJ [redacted] asked me for suggestions for a replacement of McCone as Director of CIA; about this I am to write him.

During the afternoon, I was a busybody. Bob Bowie [redacted] came down from Cambridge to ask me to try to influence State and the President into a revival of interest in European affairs, which are in parlous condition. I talked to Tom Mann, and Tommy Thompson about the submission of names to the President for appointments.

I met Harry Brandon this evening, to have a frank discussion of the present breach in Anglo-American understanding.

Sasha called me; she will come to London next week.

March 25, 1965 - Thursday

Frazier Meade came to the Club this morning, to take a missive from me to Bill Crockett.

Aboard the Shuttle at 11 p.m. Lunched at The Brook on shad and roe.

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Promenaded this afternoon to Parke-Bernet. A sorry assortment. I [redacted] met Bill Orrick, casually, in Washington yesterday; he indicated that Sothebys would probably be allowed to consummate a merger with Parke-Bernet.

I called on Klejman. Amongst his many treasures were quantities of Cambodian sculpture of quality. He is one of the most imaginative of art dealers.

Met Buck Crawford, and considered investments. We are undecided what to do, but will confer again when I return at Easter.

Had dinner at The Brook with Jim Bruce; we ate turtle fins. His leg still bothers him; otherwise, he seems in good, though obese shape, genial as always. He is slightly piqued at being dropped from two of his many directorates, because of having passed the age of 72. He says the charge for private car hire in New York is now 8 dollars per hour.

March 26, 1965 - Friday

It is always exciting to see the President. He is outsize in humanity. At times, he reminds me of a great black leopard, magnificent, dangerous if [redacted] cornered.

Ladislav Skaloud of Pan American sent an automobile to seek me this morning. I found John Loudon on the plane, so was assured of interesting and attractive conversation. John had recently been in the Far East, and [redacted] visited Angkor Wat for the first time. He thought it the finest sight in the world.

We talked of many things in many lands. He fears the interpretation that may be given on the Continent and elsewhere to the text of the British budget when it is revealed on April 6th. Their financial reserves are too weak to sustain a concerted drive against sterling.

Al and Bill Fitzgerald met me at the airport with the new Mercedes. It looks a tidy car.

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March 27, 1965 - Saturday

There is now six hours difference in time between London and New York. After delightful talk with E, I went to bed at 2:30 a.m. and was wide awake at 6.

Averell came in about 9:30 from Brussels, fresh as a morning glory. His African conversations here and with Spaak had gone well. Phil, and other Embassy associates, spent the morning at the house until Averell left for Washington.

I passed most of the afternoon and evening catching up with office work. There was a welcome interval, watching the Grand National on television. It was won in bang-up fashion by a Baltimore horse, Jay Trump, twice victor in the Maryland Hunt Cup, owned by Mrs. Stephenson, ridden by the Marylander amateur jockey, Johnnie Smith (26 year old son-in-law of Ottilie Brewster Cochran). The family [redacted]-bet modestly on him and the other American entry Red Tide (owned by Paul Mellon, but an early victim of a fall). We · on about fifty pounds.

I am aghast over my schedule for the coming weeks. If I had a thousand tongues, I could not satisfy invitations to speak, nor could any digestive apparatus dispose of the innumerable lunches and dinners so generously proposed.

March 28, 1965 - Sunday

A beautiful spring day. Pellucid weather. The mallards are circulating in our grounds, engaged in courting somewhat indiscriminately as to sex. It is a late season for flowers; the daffodils have just commenced to bloom.

At 5 p.m. E and I went to Claridges to see the Windsors. His convalescence has probably been cheered by two visits from the Queen, who for the first time since his exile has met his wife.

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welcomed
John Utter [redacted] us at Claridges, and took us up to the Windsors' apartment, where they were alone with Foxie Sefton. Our arrival must have been somewhat inopportune, since the Duke had just received word that his sister, the Princess Royal, to whom he was greatly attached, had [redacted] died of heart failure at Harewood. Nevertheless, he insisted [redacted] on our remaining.

For a man who has undergone the strain of three eye operations, I thought he looked remarkably well, although at one point his weight [redacted] decreased to 105 lbs. His hair is still brown and abundant, in contrast to the baldness of his father and grandfather.

Wallis said that the examination made after his second operation indicated he would completely lose the sight of his afflicted eye. Dr. Antinucci, who [redacted] flew over from New York, argued in favor of another try. This proved successful, and after a time he should recover 95% of his vision. Under the circumstances, he is thoroughly philosophical, but must be careful for some time to come not to be jolted about in automobiles, airplanes, or other transportation vehicles. He can, however, take a short walk each day.

Wallis looks wonderfully well. For the first time in her life, she has [redacted] been making drinks for friends, and wonders why, especially when she uses American whiskey, they go away half reeling. I found she never measures them, so the explanation is plain. To remedy this, I have sent her a two-ounce bar cup.

March 29, 1965 - Monday

Nicky went off this morning, thoroughly pleased with his visit. He is a great favorite with every one in the house, and I am sure had a happy stay. David, too has been incessantly occupied, mostly in reading, and I think has, for the first time, been impressed by the pleasures to be had in London. While I was in the United

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States, his mother took him to several grown up parties, and they have frequented the theaters and movies.

Demonstrations in front of the Embassy about our policy in Vietnam have ceased. We do receive, however, scurrilous letters, as well as more polite ones, of protest. One communication is as follows:

General Earle G. Wheeler, U. S. Army, Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was to come to see me this morning. He has been detained in Washington, so in his place Admiral David L. McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations, representing the Joint Chiefs, came to call. I learned some interesting things from this excellent officer about operations in Vietnam.

Lunched at the Turf.

Tonight was the Pilgrims dinner in honor of Sir Patrick Dean, the new Ambassador to Washington, and his predecessor, David Harlech. There was a full attendance at the Savoy--I suppose there were 500 people there. I motored down and back with Harold Caccia, thus having an opportunity to transact some business.

The Foreign Secretary, Michael Stewart, made an excellent introduction of Dean. The latter favorably impressed his audience. I sat between Pat and Lord Normanbrook. David Harlech, the last speaker, referred to his long friendship with Dean, to the superior work he had done while British representative at the United Nations, and to his own career in Washington. He paid an unusual and rather touching tribute to the late President Kennedy. Christopher Chancellor presided.

I have not had much spare time since returning from Washington, but have used snatches of it to set down impressions about the political scene in England that I would hope to send to the Department before the critical budget day of April 6.

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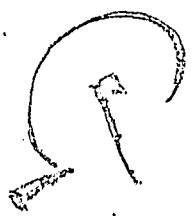
TREAT THIS LIKE A JOKE AND YOU MAKE OUR TASK
DEAD EASY, BASTARDS
AND PIMPS

LONDON
24: 3: 65



AN ATTEMPT TO KILL YOUR AMBASSADOR AND ALSO THE PLANTING OF A BOMB IN YOUR EMBASSY IS ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE.

YOU BASTARDS WILL PAY FOR YOUR ATROCOTIES AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF VIETNAM. YOU BASTARDS WILL VERY SOON REALIZE THAT SOCIALISM AND THE COMMUNISTS WILL NEVER BE DEFEATED BY EITHER YOUR GAS OR ANY OTHER THREAT YOU USE.

BASTARDS WHO ARRANGE TO MURDER THEIR OWN PRESIDENT AND INSULT COLOURED PEOPLES DESERVE A LESSON IN GOOD MANNERS

"LONG LIVE COMMUNISM"

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There was a heavy run on the pound Friday; in attempting to stop this drain, the Bank of England must have expended large amounts. Today, the Foreign Exchange market was quiet, but our Treasury people remain apprehensive of a renewal.

March 30, 1965 - Tuesday

Admiral Thach, replacing Admiral Griffin, came to see me this morning. He is a cousin of Bob Thach, an exceptionally gifted lawyer, who once represented Pan-American in Washington, but who is said to have died from an excessive intake of alcohol. The Embassy has had the best possible relations with Griffin, and I am sure they will be continued under Thach.

Bill Korry, Ambassador to Ethiopia, came to see me. He has been tentatively offered the position of head of the African Bureau in the Department. He does not know where that would place him in relation to Soapy Williams, but rumors persist that Soapy will leave shortly. Korry had first refused, but on reconsideration [redacted] said he would be available.

The Embassy house in Addis Ababa is at a level of 8200 feet. During his two years stay there he says the altitude [redacted] adversely affected his own health, and that of members of his family. In any event, if he does not take a place in Washington, he wishes not to remain longer than another year in Ethiopia, a country [redacted] he has found of fascinating interest.

I lunched with Alec Home at the Carlton Club. It has an attractive interior; many of the Clubs in London have great architectural distinction, and as things now appear, may in another fifty years be the only fine examples of large 18th Century buildings. Alec is a delightful companion, and a man of complete integrity. His candor is disarming, his courage unimpeachable. It would have made a great difference to his political fortunes if he made as good an appearance on television

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as Jo Grimond and Harold Wilson.

We talked almost entirely about the war in Vietnam, in connection with which the Conservatives have given us strong support, as have Grimond and Wilson. He asked me to give him any statements made publicly by the President and by Secretary Rusk indicating our willingness to withdraw American armed forces from South Vietnam in the event of a satisfactory peace settlement there. I shall send such material to him tomorrow.

I went to call on the Pakistan High Commissioner, Agha Hilaly. He thinks his President Ayub would be the ideal man to try to bring about some understanding between the nations involved in Vietnam. I thought his reasoning persuasive, and that perhaps Ayub might be helpful in this connection, especially after his visit to Washington next month.

Last night a bomb explosion in front of the American Embassy in Saigon wrecked our building, killed two and perhaps more Americans, and injured about 100 others. Most of the casualties inside the building were caused by splintered glass, and the panes in all the windows were blown out. Michael Stewart sent for me to express his sympathy to us over this outrage. Later the Foreign Office issued the following press release:

He also spoke to me about other matters, which I covered in this telegram:

Before going to the Foreign Office, I attended a meeting of the Kennedy Memorial Trustees at the Bank of England. David Harlech presided for the first time as Chairman. Amongst the Trustees there was Harold Macmillan, whom I thought less sprightly than usual. I hope he has fully recovered his health; he has great resiliency, and his occasional appearance of being fatigued is sometimes deceptive.

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Amembassy LONDON

Charge: UNCLASSIFIED (Classification) Control: 3-830

Date: March 30, 1961 8 p.m.

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 4723

Foreign Office issuing following press release:

QUOTE: The Foreign Secretary asked the American Ambassador to call at 6:00 p.m. today and expressed to him the horror that people in this country must feel at the bomb attack on the American Embassy in Saigon. Mr. Stewart, on behalf of HMG, asked the Ambassador to convey to the US Government their deepest sympathy. He asked especially that this sympathy should be conveyed to the families of those who had died; together with best wishes for the recovery of those who had been injured.

Mr. Stewart also spoke to the Vietnamese Ambassador in London and asked him to convey a similar message to his Government. UNQUOTE

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

Charge: STATE Control: 3-829

Date: March 30, 1965 8:00 p.m.

ACTION: SecState Washington 4722 PRIORITY

EXDIS

To Secretary from Bruce

Foreign Secretary sent for me this afternoon to convey to USG message of sympathy re bombing Embassy Saigon. Text of message has been published here, and has been reported by Embassy to Department.

Afterwards, Foreign Secretary talked about Foreign Affairs debate which will take place Thursday before he and PM leave that night for Paris. He does not expect any adverse vote, though Vietnam will be chief topic. I had seen Alec Home earlier in the day. He and Maudling will be opposition spokesmen and they will support American policies.

Michael Stewart emphasized the great importance HMG attaches to being informed in advance of any intended bombing of industrial installations or escalation to Hanoi. I told him I would repeat this to you, but the record of his conversations with you in Washington which I had read this morning seemed explicitly to cover this point.

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Preparations for the ceremony on May 14 are under way, thanks chiefly, I should imagine, to the incessant and always vigorous attention of Roger Sherfield to the subject.

I returned home late, to find a cocktail party in full swing, with these guests:

Mrs. Petrie
Miss von Oberndorff
Mr. Winsor French
Miss Macomber
Ambassador and Mrs. Julius Holmes
Colonel and Mrs. Maxwell
Mrs. Vera Maxwell
Mr. Stephen Schlesinger
Princess Metternich
Miss Marguerite Lambkin
Mr. Charles Harding
Countess Potocke and friend
Alistair Forbes
Al Wells

March 31, 1965 - Wednesday

We had a staff meeting this morning. Afterwards, I paid a long delayed return call on the High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Campbell. He believes [redacted] Prime Minister Smith will be returned to office in the May elections by an overwhelming majority. We had a long discussion of racial problems, both in Southern Rhodesia and other parts of Africa. Campbell thinks that many Westerners are not aware of the strength of tribal animosities amongst natives in the Rhodesias and elsewhere on the continent.

From that office I went on to pay a return call on the South African Ambassador, Dr. Carel de Wet. He is a faithful and convinced Verwoerd follower, but he receives contrary views of his Government's policies amiably. His office was picketed by young South Africans protesting against the execution tomorrow of a murderer named Harris. I had a letter on this subject from three members of the House of Commons, to which I responded yesterday in these terms:

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March 24, 1965.

(Gentlemen)

Because of the importance of the subject raised in your letter of March 17, we referred it to the Department of State. This accounts for the delay in my reply.

The United States Government fully shares your concern over the oppressive character of apartheid in South Africa. Understandably this policy had led some of its opponents, through frustration or other reasons, to turn to violence. The United States Government has repeatedly made representations against the whole system of apartheid and the laws which enforce it.

With respect to your specific request for intervention with the South African Government to stay the execution of John Harris, however, the United States Government is not in a position to take the action which you suggested. In spite of the underlying political causes and overtones, of which we are fully aware, the South African Government in this instance was engaged in trying a criminal action, presumably to protect the security of innocent citizenry. As you are aware, the fact that the South African judiciary has in the past demonstrated capability of making fair and impartial judgments within the limits of the laws must also be taken into account.

Our Government will of course continue to take every opportunity to impress upon the South African Government to discard its policy of apartheid, which

Jeremy Thorpe, Esq., M.P.,
Humphrey Berkeley, Esq., M.P.,
Dick Taverne, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
London, S.W.1.

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is so repugnant to us and other freedom-respecting countries throughout the world.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

Clearance(in draft) PCL: Mr. Trubeck

PCL, W WCoote:pab

cc: PCL [illegible] (with [illegible])

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E and David came down to lunch at the office.

I worked last night on a draft of a telegram on the present British political situation, which I finished and dispatched this afternoon, as follows: I did not show it to any of our people in the Embassy, partly because of lack of time, and partly since I would like to leave them free to criticize my comments without having previously been compromised by participating in them.

Tonight we had a dinner in honor of George Brown and his wife, with these guests:

Mr. Roy Jenkins
Lord and Lady Rothschild
Lord Shackleton
Lady Melchett
Hon. Michael and Mrs. Astor
Professor and Mrs. Ayer
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. Alan Brien
Mr. Weidenfeld
Mrs. Phipps
Mr. and Mrs. Groucho Marx
Mr. and Mrs. Mel Frank
David S. Bruce

Since the large dining room is being painted, we now have our meals in the -panelled room, which has been greatly altered for the better by its new white color; this is a welcome change from the darkness of the oak. Actually, only a small part of this Louis XV style of panelling was original. We had the dinner at five or six small round tables; this I find pleasanter and much more conducive to conversation than any other method of entertaining. I think some of the guests were slightly baffled by the playful spirits of George Brown and Groucho Marx. When George was introduced to Lady Rothschild, he went down on one knee, kissed her hand and said he had always wanted to meet a female member of the Rothschild family. She seems a somewhat shy person, and when on top of this Groucho Marx, sitting next to her at dinner, started by asking,

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AmEmbassy LONDON

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STATE

ACTION: SecState Washington_____

INFO: AmEmbassy Paris_____ Bonn_____ Brussels_____

The Hague_____ Vienna_____ Rome_____

NOFORN.

From Bruce.

I am submitting the following personal reflections on the present British political situation as viewed a few days before the critical budget submission next Tuesday. My opinions do not represent any consensus ~~or conclusion~~ in the Embassy.

In politics, perhaps more than in any other field, there is a thin dividing line between success and failure. This is a truism, but in considering the current political scene in Britain, I think it deserves restating, especially because of the widely held suspicion that the comparative eclipse of the Conservative party may become a permanent feature of British political life. No one will deny that its fortunes are now at a low ebb.

There are two principal reasons for this. First, its vitality has been sapped by an unusually long period in office. Secondly, and this to my mind is more important, the party as a whole is divided on the question of how far traditional Conservative beliefs should be jettisoned in favor of a form of...

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left wing or progressive Toryism attuned to what is thought to be the contemporaneous mood of the electorate.

This dilemma is fundamental to the question of the Tory party leadership, because until Conservatives are agreed on what they believe in, the question of whom to believe in is likely to remain unresolved. Sir Alec Douglas-Home has many shortcomings as a party leader, but before subscribing to the complaints of those who so clamorously demand his resignation, it is important to appreciate the nature of the role he has been called upon to assume. When he became Prime Minister, he took command of a deeply divided party, and one moreover that appeared to be heading for a catastrophic defeat at the polls. Most of the leading members of the Cabinet were united only in a determination not to serve under each other. Morale was low. Since then the dissensions prevalent during the Macmillan regime have mostly been dissipated. The General Election was lost by a much narrower margin than might have been expected, and, as leader of the Opposition, Home has imposed himself on the House of Commons to a far greater extent than press reports would suggest.

On the other hand, to the country at large he presents a less convincing face. His appearance on television is little short of disastrous, thereby

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strengthening the prejudice felt in many quarters against an aristocrat becoming and particularly an ex-Peer, ~~ascending the office of~~ Prime Minister.

It is worth noting that as Great Britain loses standing as a world power, her people seem to be~~come~~ increasingly influenced by questions of class; ever since he assumed office, Mr. Wilson has been at pains to exploit what might be termed the Professional versus Amateur aspect of politics, deftly contrasting his own self-made modern skills with the supposedly effete, out-moded qualities of the hereditary landowner, Sir Alec. Moreover, the increasing concentration of population in the cities has steadily eroded the former supremacy of rural voters.

To the socially self-conscious, this idea is not unacceptable, and it is perhaps for reasons of class almost as much as of politics that the majority of journalists unite with television commentators in wishing to bring about the downfall of Douglas-Home.

Successive Tory governments have failed to come to terms with what might broadly be called the media of communication, and their near-contempt is now being repaid with interest by hostile publicity against the Conservatives. It is not without significance that Mr. Wilson is the first Prime Minister in

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British history to hold regular press conferences, and even now Tories seem unwilling either to deal frankly and on equal terms with the press, or to acknowledge the political power of television.

In the recent Roxburgh by-election it was apparent that the Liberal candidate owed his success more to the popularity he had acquired as a television star than to any other single factor. The British electorate at the moment is in a mood for dramatic leadership. The unsatisfactory foreign trade position in which the country finds itself, though it is only imperfectly understood by the man in the street, a widespread feeling that other countries are seizing the initiative that might have been taken by Britain, an impatience with the complacency displayed by the last administration, have all contributed to a feeling of unease.

The popularity enjoyed by the Labour administration, and in particular by Mr. Wilson, stems at the present time in considerable degree from the belief that whereas Socialism will get things moving, Conservatism is intent only on preserving the status quo. The emphasis is on things seen rather than on things unseen. To many people, it is more pleasing to feel that the country is enjoying dynamic direction than to consider its possible consequences Mr. Wilson's gifts as a television performer, the activism of a new Cabinet

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team, the promise of greater rewards for all except the very rich, have had their effect. Amidst widely diffused domestic prosperity, the shadow of balance of payments dangers is indistinct.

If there were a General Election tomorrow, it seems likely that the Labour Party would be returned to power with an increased majority. For this they would, in considerable measure, have the Liberals to thank. Although there is at present no question of an official Liberal-Labour pact, [redacted] indications are that at local level there is an increasing tendency for the radical vote as a whole to combine against the Conservatives. This happened in the Roxburgh by-election, where a weak Socialist minority lent substantial support to the victorious Liberal. If the Labour party would consent to withdraw its candidates from certain marginal seats, this would lead to an increased Liberal representation in Parliament, but there is no belief that this is likely to happen.

Failing such a combination, and despite the personal popularity of attractive Jo Grimond, the Liberal party seems fated to drift increasingly towards the left, on the assumption that the fundamental differences between the Liberal and Labour parties are less real than apparent.

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Disregarding the question of the Common Market, which is not at present a live political problem, there are only two major issues on which Liberal and Labour are at loggerheads, namely the nationalization of building land and of steel. Even in these matters, a compromise seems possible; already there are signs that a modified Land Bill, and a form of steel nationalization achieved through take-over bids by the State rather than by outright dispossession, might attract only token opposition from Liberal members.

If Mr. Wilson's government is brought down, it will probably not be by the Liberal minority in Parliament. As matters stand, the most pressing danger confronting him is the possibility of a sterling collapse, which was only barely averted in November, though, at that period, the gravity of the situation was not recognized by the general public. Nor will it be until, and unless, the crisis is seen in terms of substantial unemployment, or a decline in the standard of living. Either of these occurrences could, and probably would, overthrow the Labour government.

In the international field, a serious deterioration in Anglo-American relations, though it would damage the Government's prestige, would not necessarily induce a General Election. Only the threat of war would do this,

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when the British people might revert to their traditional reliance on a Conservative Government offering the best hope of protecting the national security.

The real test of the Labour Party's exercise of power probably depends on the reaction internally and even more importantly, externally, to the budget due to be presented on Tuesday, April 6. Whether it be considered inflationary or deflationary, it will be disagreeable to the average island voter. But if it is ~~xxxxxx~~ construed on the European Continent as inadequate to meet the need of bringing reasonable order into British finances, a consequent lack of confidence could imperil the stability of the pound. Proposed nationalization of steel, increases in pensions, changes in taxation, or other social measures, are matters of concern to British citizens, but central bankers are preoccupied with the stability of sterling as a world currency.

I fear that too much reliance is placed by HMG on the goodwill that exists in the United States to assist in staving off any determined attack on sterling; this reflects a false estimate that the fate of the dollar is ~~xx~~ ineluctably and immediately linked with that of the pound. The U.S.

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has room for maneuver; the British lack it. When HMG resorts to the IMF, as it must in late April, for an additional drawing from the Fund, the fiscal sanity of Britain will be subjected to chilly scrutiny.

This poses for HMG a possibly insoluble problem. Austerity measures that might be sensible, and necessary in fact, if put into practice could bring about the demise of this or any other democratic government, whose people demand an always increasing share in a national income which does not accelerate in proportion to their expectations.

Until the maintenance of the integrity of sterling is decided on a long term basis, I believe that what I have so verbosely stated about partisan politics in this country is relatively inconsequential and frothy.

GP-3.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - March 31, 1965

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"Mrs. Rothschild, I suppose you are the richest woman in the world; and there is Mr. Astor opposite us, is he as rich as you?" she appeared slightly taken aback. From then on, it was sheer carnival. Groucho Marx' humor is of a Music Hall character, and George Brown is the soul of tactless [redacted] jocularity. Messrs. Brown and Roy Jenkins went off to vote in the House of Commons, but returned later, so we all made a late evening of it.

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